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The Bombay Gazette.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th Sept.
B.L COROMANDEL	4499	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	M. De Horne	30th „

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The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

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MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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WEDNESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER,
In Aid of the Funds of
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PROGRAMME:

1 Chorus ......Our Flag ......G. C. Spanner.
The GIRLS of the Byculla School.
2 Song ......Ho! Jolly Jenkin ......Sullivan.
Mr. L. BARRETT.
3 Song ......Marguerita ......F. N. Lohr.
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
4 Song ......I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby ......F. Clay.
Mr. McCAUSLAND.
5 Piano Solo ...Walzer Burlesque op: 28...Nicode.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.
6 Song ......La Serenata ......P. Tosti.
Mr. A. DALY.
7 Violin Solo..Grand Valse de Concert ...De Beriot.
Miss PEDRAZA.
8 Song ......I dreamt that I was dreaming ......H. Dacre.
Mr. F. OWEN LEWIS.

Part II.

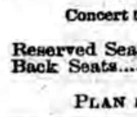
1 Chorus ......(a) Skye Boat Song ......Songs of the North.
(b) Holiday Song ......G. C. Spanner.
The GIRLS of the Byculla School.
2 Song ......Whisper and I shall hear...M. Piccolomini.
Miss MORRIS.
(Violin obligato, Miss PEDRAZA.)
3 Song ......The Flight of Ages ......F. Bevan.
Surg.-Capt. WADE-BROWN.
4 Piano Solo ...Andante and Rondo Capriccioso ......Mendelssohn.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.
5 Song ......The Venetian Boat Song ...Blumenthal.
Miss TUDBALL.
6 Violin Solo ...Spanish Dances Nos. 2 and 4 ......Moszkowski.
Miss PEDRAZA.
7 Song ......The Last Watch ......C. Pinsuti.
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
8 Song ......So Fare thee well......Cellier.
Mr. McCAUSLAND.

Concert to Commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats...... Rs 3.
Back Seats...... Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.



THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 27th September, 1895.

Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE S. S. "LOBELIA" has ARRIVED from LONDON, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the Sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd September, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7001, dated the 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the space marked out by a Chalk Line on the BOMBAY GYMKHANA POLO GROUND and the Roped Enclosure on the Western Boundary of this Ground will be RESERVED for the Police authorities from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M., Daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the several Polo Matches to be played between the 24th Instant and 5th October, 1895.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Byculla, 21st September, 1895.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Four (4) per Share (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid on and after 27th instant, to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names stood on the Register on 7th September last, on production of Share Certificates.

TARAKCHAND AND SHAPURJI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd September, 1895.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. & W. Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in Pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Twenty-First Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held This Day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 45 per Share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register This Day, on production of Share Certificates.

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1895.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

Including

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1895, for the supply of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System, commencing 1st January 1896, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the Approximate quantities required for Delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the Rate quoted, and sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a Deduction of 10 per cent., will be made from each payment, until the total Deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further Deposit will have to be made so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel, or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 18th Sept., 1895.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE...... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

Sole Agents :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR ONE MONTH from 1st October next. Arrangements have been made for the sale of Ice, Soda and Cold Drinks to Passengers and the Public between BOMBAY and AHMEDABAD, by the Down Trains leaving Colaba at 6-30 A.M. and 10 P.M., and Up Trains leaving Ahmedabad at 5-55 A.M. and 5-0 P.M. (Madras Time).

D. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 19th September 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th Day of September, 1895, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company upto 30th June 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 8th October, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Second ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts upto 30th June, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September to 8th October, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1895.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th September, 1895, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To confirm the sale of the Engineer's and Press Manager's Bungalows in Bhownugger.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th September, 1895, both Days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1895.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1896.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, upto Noon of MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the supply for a period of 12 months of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows :—

(1.) Axle Oil, suitable for the lubrication of axles of both Locomotive and Carriages and Wagons, about 60,000 Imperial Gallons more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(2.) Engine-cleaning Oil, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(3.) Cylinder and Valve Oil, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from 1st January next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils numbered (1), (2), (3) above.

4. Tenders must state the prices of the oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their firing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit; the viscosity of the axle, cylinder and valve oils by the scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit; their weights per Imperial Gallon; and where and by what firms of Manufacturers the oils offered have been produced.

5. No axle or cylinder and valve oils will be accepted of which the firing temperature is less than 435° F and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of each oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 28th September next. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required but not the price, so that Samples may be tested before tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of dividing the orders for each oil equally between two or three tenderers for the same or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, dated 23rd August, 1895.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold......	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following :—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8	0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Mainspring	15	0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16	0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4	0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6	8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece. Perfect time recorder and very durable	25	0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 293, High Holborn, LONDON.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 3 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

Club Wines.

PHIPSON and Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER and Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE and SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI and BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY and GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER and Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET and Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK and Co.	Rheims.
PERINET et FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA and Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY and Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL et FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD and SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK and Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON and Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW and Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS and Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE et FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & Cie.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE and Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY and Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER and Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund......	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—
12 Months ...... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ...... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

Authorised Capital......£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital £1,109,875
Paid up Capital......£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months...... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ...... 4½per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India......Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ⅛th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

Subscribed Capital......	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs 1,20,00,000
Paid Up Capital......	4,500,000	=	90,00,000
Reserve Fund	3,928,000	=	78,56,000

Head Office :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

Bankers.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, Ld.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

Note.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

Funds Exceed £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The Royal is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

Claims Paid exceed £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY :—

Agents : Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.	Branch Office : OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.

Head Office :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors :—
The Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
Chairman.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
Dr. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS Exceed
ONE CRORE of RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID for over 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

Bombay Office.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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C. HENRIOT,
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To Subscribers in Bombay.—Delivered free.

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	[illegible]
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

New Berar Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Indian Cotton Company, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, Apollo Street, 4-30 p.m.
Cantata at St. Peter's Girls' School, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. A., Temperance Address by the Rev. W. Stephens, 8-30 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Thames entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Java entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Lobelia yesterday; the steamer Scindia left it yesterday.

Polo.—There will be a game, this evening, at 4-45 p.m.

Sporting Fixture.—The Bombay Gymkhana fifth annual athletic and sporting meeting (sixteen annual athletic sports) will be held in October 14 and 17.

Elphinstone High School.—The half-yearly entrance Examination, for admission into the Fourth Standard of this school, will be held, on Tuesday, the 1st prox., at 11 a.m.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—Nawabshah Ahmedshah, the Nawab of Gida, accompanied by fifty followers, arrived here, on Sunday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow, at Grant Road.

Bombay S. P. C. A.—The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Crueltly to Animals has received a donation of Rs. 25 from a donor, in memory of his beloved friend, Valad Callidass Nathoo, of Khambat, who died in the Posh Shud 2nd, in Sumvat year 1948.

Fall from a Window.—A Marwari woman, named Rajabai, aged twenty-five years, residing on the third floor of a house, at Cumbarwada, was, on Saturday morning, standing near a window looking out into the street, when she lost her balance, and fell out on to the road, a height of about sixty feet, sustaining serious injuries to her head, and other parts of her body. She was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now lying in a precarious state.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45. (weather permitting):—

March	Company B	Retford.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Glück	Suppe.
Gavotte	Intermezzo	Lewis Hall.
Fantasia	On National Songs of Germany	Kappey.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Ivan Caryll.
Valse	Ideals	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Embezzlement by a Mill Peon.—Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas, the agent of the Union Mill, having his office in the Fort, entrusted his office peon, on the 11th July last, with Rs. 4,000, directing him to pay the same into the bank, but the peon failed to do so, and absconded with the money. The agent made no report of the fraud committed by the peon to the police, until Thursday last, when he addressed two letters to the Acting Commissioner of Police, with the result that the absconding peon was arrested at Bapanatuk, a place in Mangalore, and Rs. 1,000 were recovered from him.

The Ripon Road Murder.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis placed Moradin Roshan, a resident of Benares, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged with committing the murder of his wife Koonund, on Thursday last. Superintendent Briscoe, in asking for a remand of the case, produced a table-knife, stating that the police had discovered it from under the fire-place, where it had been buried by the accused after committing the deed. The magistrate remanded the case until the 10th proximo, and the accused was in the meanwhile ordered to be sent to the Common Jail.

The Theft of Currency Notes.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, was called on for further hearing the case in which Yellapa Jeeva stood charged with the theft of currency notes. On the application of Inspector Good, the case was remanded, as he was in possession of certain facts on the strength of which he applied for and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the accused's brother Himatram, who has absconded to Mangalore with Rs. 3,000 belonging to the Union Mills Company. The latter misappropriated Rs. 4,000, when sent to deposit the amount in the bank and had paid Rs. 1,000 to the accused. The case stands adjourned.

Cantata at St. Peter's Girls' School.—The teachers and girls of the St. Peter's Girls' School are to be congratulated on the very successful performance given by them, under Herr Schmuck's direction, last Saturday evening, of Franz Lohr's graceful little cantata, entitled "Fairy Music." There is a vein of originality and freshness, all of which places it above the ordinary run of juvenile cantatas. The ever-changing sentiment of the words of the piece is most charmingly reflected in the music, the harmonic transitions of which at times are very striking. The performance throughout, barring a slight unsteadiness in one of the middle choruses, was exceedingly pleasing and effective, the last chorus being vociferously re-demanded by the audience. The recitative passages in which the dramatic element is apparent deserve special mention. These were sung most artistically by Miss Hardinge. Miss Burn, who was suffering from the effects of a severe cold, was unable to take the solo allotted to her, and it was given, at a short notice, to one of the young singers in the chorus (Beatrice Counsell). The instrumental items on the programme were highly appreciated by the audience who insisted on a repetition of the march militaire, by, Schubert, arranged for four hands piano, viola, and violin, the pensive grace of the trio movement being one of its chief beauties. The part songs (Greeting and Autumn Song) by Mendelssohn, which formed another interesting feature in the programme, were very sympathetically rendered by the girls. The success of this exceptionally well-rendered cantata was mainly due to the excellent way in which Miss Schmuck accompanied the performance. On reference to another column of our issue it will be seen that a second performance of the cantata will be given to-day, Tuesday, at 5-30 p.m.

Death of Mr. E. D. Panday.—The friends and relations of Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw Panday will hear with regret of his death in Madras, last week, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of that city, his forefathers having settled there in the early part of the present century. He was closely related to the well-known Panday family of Bombay, and traded largely, in partnership with his other relatives, with China and Ceylon in pearls and other valuable articles. On the 12th September, 1820, they opened a shop in Madras for the sale of China goods upon an extensive scale. The Pandays were at one time considered a lucky family; and this impression was verified by Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee drawing a prize of a lakh of rupees in the now defunct Government lotteries, held in Calcutta, on the 18th March, 1823. Four years later he died in Madras on the 23rd September, 1827; and his brother Mr. Limjeebhoy followed him on 4th September, 1839. The business of the firm continued to flourish for three generations, when the wheel of fortune turned against them, and on retirement of the surviving partners, the business was carried on to a limited extent. For the first time in the history of the Parsees of Madras the Shrievalty of the city was conferred on Mr. Kavasji Edulji Panday, the eldest son of the deceased gentleman. Mr. Kavasji is a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Harbour Board, nominated by Government. The late Mr. Edulji had enjoyed during his life-time the leadership of the Parsee community, and the esteem and respect of all nationalities. By his exertions a plot of land had been granted in perpetuity and free of all taxes, by the Madras Government for the disposal of the Parsee dead, which to this day stands in his name in the records of Government.

Concert at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.—A correspondent writes:—The concert organized in aid of the piano fund was a decided success last Friday. The programme, which was a varied one, was drawn up with great taste, and did credit to the committee entrusted with it. It contained solos and pianoforte duets, songs, &c. The evening's diversion was opened by Miss Walton and Mr. Good playing a gallop de concert entitled "Qui vive." Both performers acquitted themselves to perfection, and were deservedly applauded. Mrs. Benford was entrusted with the song, "Loyal Lovers," by Blumenthal, and Corporal Taylor with an oboe solo, entitled "Il Travatore," both song and played well, and were applauded. Mr. H. O. Coates, who has a fine tenor voice, sang "An Evening Song," by Blumenthal; and his rendering of it was much appreciated. Mrs. Jervis sang "Your Gift to Me," and her rendering also pleased the audience very much. Mr. Mason's violin solo was the gem of perfection. He played "Scene de Ballet." He is a skilled musician, possessing great talent, not only as a violinist, but also as an organist and pianist, and always pleases his audience to such an extent that he has to respond to an undeniable encore. In the second part of the programme Mr. Good was again requisitioned, and he, in company of Mr. Vining, played a pianoforte duet, called "Les Huguenot," which was deservedly applauded. Mrs. Flynn's mezzo soprano voice charmed the audience to a very great extent. Her selection met with a cordial reception, which, coupled with her rich voice, and excellent stage presence, always results in bringing the house down. She sang "Needles and Pins," by Lohr, and as usual had to respond to an undeniable encore. Her encore song was "Sour Grapes," and she was loudly applauded for it. Miss Walton was responsible for a solo, entitled "Pasquinade," which she rendered with great skill, and was loudly applauded for it. Mr. H. E. Harrington met with a cordial reception for his song, "The Admiral's Broom," and was duly encored for it. Mr. Rhenius and Corporal Taylor played flute and oboe duet, called "Der Engle Lied," and Mr. Vining accompanied them on the piano. All three merited the applause accorded to them. Mrs. Benford's contralto voice was heard to advantage in her rendering of a "Winter Story," and was loudly applauded. Mr. Coates' song, "All the World," terminated the proceedings. A word of praise must be said in favour of those who had the thankless task of accompanists. Messrs. Good, Vining, and Miss Sefton did great service in this respect, and are to be congratulated on their integrity. Thanks of the committee are also due to all the performers in rendering their services in such sultry weather. The house was well occupied, and it is hoped that the piano fund has been well supplemented.

REMARKABLE CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

DARING ESCAPE FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

At the Mazagon Police court, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged one Ramchander Bulackichand, a native of Panipat, Delhi, at present residing in Bombay, at Imambara Road, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of currency notes, cash, ornaments, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 778-3, the property of one Mangal Haji Basai, residing at Sewree. In placing the accused before the magistrate, and asking for a remand for a fortnight to enable the police to make further inquiries into the case, Mr. Brewin stated that on the night of the 15th instant accused broke into the house of a Mahomedan, at Sewree Road, and stole property, consisting of currency notes, cash, ornaments, and wearing articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 778, and then made his way to Bandora, where he was arrested by the Bandora Railway Police. In consequence of certain statements made by the accused to the Bandora Railway Police he was brought down to Bombay and taken to the Pydhownie Police station to ascertain whom the property found in his possession belonged to. As the police at the Pydhownie police station knew nothing about the theft at Sewree, the railway police took the accused back to Bandora with the property, and was on the following morning allowed to go as there was no complaint against him. Subsequently the Bombay police received certain information commenced, and looking for the property which had been shown to them at the Pydhownee police chowkey. Inquiries were set on foot, and it was then ascertained that the accused had purchased a ticket for Ahmedabad, where a telegram was despatched; but the authorities wired back to say that he had gone to Ajmere. The Acting Commissioner of Police. Mr. Gell, thereupon wired to the Ajmere police, and the accused was arrested there on the 17th instant with the property in his possession, which had been found with him by the Bandora Railway Police and which had been returned to the accused by them. Comparison of the list furnished by complainant with that of the property found with the accused by the Bandora Railway police tallied. A police havaldar was deputed from Bombay to Ajmere, and the accused was being brought to Bombay by an escort, consisting of one Bombay police havaldar and one Railway police havaldar. The accused, who was handcuffed during the journey, was safe in custody until the train had passed the Palghad station. The escort then seemed to have gone to sleep, and accused talking advantage of this opportunity, picked up the bundle containing the stolen property and threw it out of the train, and then opening the door, jumped himself out of the train. Shortly afterwards the police awoke, and finding the accused had escaped with the property, they made inquiries of the other passengers, and learnt that the man had jumped out. Unfortunately the police had no other remedy but to wait until the train stopped at the Dadur Station, for the mail did not stop at small stations. On the train being pulled up at the Dadur station, the police immediately wired back to several stations along the line and arrangements were at once made for the re-arrest of the accused, with the result that the man was again arrested on Sunday evening, near Virar station, "minus" the property. Another reason for asking the remand of the case was that the Superintendent suspected that the accused had committed all the thefts that had recently been committed within the Marine Lines, during the last six weeks, and to enable him to make full investigations and to trace the property he again requested for a remand for a fortnight. The magistrate after recording some evidence granted the application, and remanded the case until the 5th of October next.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE LATE CROP.

The following is the Financial Forecast of the Jute Crop for season 1895 (to the middle of August). Returns have been received from 26 districts in which jute is grown in these provinces, viz., from Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, all districts of the Presidency, Rajshahi and Decca Divisions, Tippera, Noakhali, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack and Balasore.

Season.—As remarked in the first forecast published on the 29th June 1895, rain was deficient from January to March, but the dificiency does not appear to have impeded the cultivation in the more important jute-growing districts. Throughout the greater part of April the rainfall was well distributed, and was generally above the normal. In the early part of the month of May the rainfull was more copious over the whole province than is usual at the beginning of the month. During the last half of May heavy rain fell in East Bengal, but in other districts there was less than the average fall. For the whole month of May Eastern Bengal received more than the normal, while South-West Bengal, parts of Northern Benagl, and Orissa, received less than the normal fall. In June the rainfall was altogether abnormal. East and North Bengal received less than half the usual rain. In Central Bengal the rainfall was short but Orissa received double the normal fall. In July and the first half of August the rainfall was generally dificient in Central and Western Bengal, but in North Bengal and North Bihar there was excess, and in East Bengal the falls were irregular.

Area sown.—The estimate of areas sown with jute in 1895, as reported in the first forecast, have been modified by the Collectors of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Dacca, Faridpur, Purnea, Cattack and Balasore. The total area sown in jute in Bengal during the year under report, as shown in the appended return, is 2,242,700 acres against 2,268,200 acres reported in the first forecast, and as against 2,264,300 acres reported to have been sown in 1894. Comparing the area under jute cultivation this year with that of 1894, it will be seen that there is a small decrease this year of nearly one per cent.

Character of the crop.—Taking the eleven most important jute growing ditricts into consideration it will be seen from the appended returns that Tippera, Pabna and Dinajpur return a bumper crop. Rangpur and Rajshahi return an average crop, and for Mymensingh, Dacca, Faridpur, Bogra and Purnea an outturn from thirteen to fifteen and a-half annas is estimated. Jalpaiguri returns the crops 10½ annas only. Floods have injured the crop in Bogra, Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh. On the whole six of these districts return a better crop than last year, one an equal crop and four a crop not so good. In the less important jute districts in Central and Western Bengal scanty rainfall at sowing time has reduced the outturn below that of last year. Taking the province as a whole, the outturn of the jute crop may be estimated at 17 annas against 16 2-5ths annas estimated last year.

Gross outturn of the crop.—As in previous years, for the purpose of estimating the gross outturn of jute of the current season, an all-round rate of 1,200 lbs. has been assumed to be the average rate of production of jute per acre for every jute-growing district in Bengal. The outturn of jute in these provinces for the season 1895 is shown in column 9 of the attached statement to have amounted to 6,421,600 bales (of 400 lbs.) against 6,144,300 bales in 1894.

Estimated exports.—The amount of jute (inclusive of cuttings and rejections) which may be available for export out of this year's crop is estimated to be about 36 lakhs of bales against 25 lakhs of bales exported 1893, and 36 lakhs of bales exported from last year's crop.

* * *

The following is a *bona fide* application recently received:—"Sir,—I am a very poor boy none in the world to help or compare me except you, your pity as a christian and goodness nature have promoted you to *Rank*; still I pray to god to make you more so. Now this my request to you that I have failed in the entrance examination in 1894 and have been out off my home to avoid the insult and disparage of pairents, my joy knew no bounds when I saw your *Rank* had been confirmed. No man can be compared with you in behaviour though there is great many European subjects. When I failed in examination I had made the mind to commit suicide on the event; only a dream which I saw a night before that lead me to live comfortably. The meaning of these visions are these. That I am speak with you personally for a post after your confirmation. Now is the fit time to fulfil my dreams now. I want a post of clerk."

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

NARANDAS TOOLSEYDAS vs. THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff's claim was for the sum of Rs. 30,000, the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of the defendant-company refusing to employ him as a muccadum pursuant to an agreement, dated 13th November, 1888, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Iand Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, represented the company.

Mr. Justice Budroodin, in delivering his judgment, said:—This suit has been brought by the plaintiff Narandas Toolseydas against the defendants' company for the purpose of recovering the sum of Rs. 50,000 as the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the breach by the defendant company of an agreement dated the 13th November, 1888. The undisputed facts of the case are as follows: In and before the year 1886 the plaintiff Narandas Toolseydas was carrying on business as a general merchant in cotton seeds, &c., in partnership with one Laljee Damodar under the name and firm of Toolsidas Ludha and Co. By an agreement in Guzerati, dated the 13th November 1888 the defendants appointed the firm of Toolsidas Ludha and Co. to be their muccadums for the term of 10 years from the date of the agreement at the rates and upon the terms specified therein. Prior to the execution of the agreement the plaintiff's firm subscribed for 25 shares in the defendant's company and have since paid all the calls upon them. The plaintiff's firm acted as muccadums under the agreement till about the end of December 1892, when owing to losses incurred in their trade and business other than the business of Muccadums they were obliged to suspend payment. For a few days they seem to have expected to come to some arrangement with their creditors, and meetings of such creditors were held on the 3rd and 5th January 1893, but without satisfactory result. The plaintiff firm at last filed their petition on the 23rd January 1893, in the insolvent Court, but ultimately withdrew it on the 12th of April 1894, after having compromised with their creditors. By deed of assignment dated the 14th June 1894 (Exhibit H) the interest of Laljee Damodar in the partnership of Toolsidas Ladha was assigned to the plaintiff and this suit accordingly been brought by the plaintiff Narandas alone. The plaint states (para 4) that in January 1893 immediately after the plaintiff's failure it was arranged between the plaintiffs and the defendants that for a short time and while the plaintiff's firm were endeavouring to arrange their affairs the foreman of the plaintiff's firm should carry on the said Muccadum's work on behalf of the plaintiff's said firm and that the said foreman carried on the said work accordingly and that (para 5) the plaintiff's firm has since given notice to the defendants that they are now able and willing to continue carrying the said muccadum's business, but the defendants have refused to employ the said plaintiff's firm any longer and have wrongfully put an end to the said agreement, and the plaintiff accordingly (see para. 8) claims Rs. 30,000 as damages for the breach of the said agreement. The defendants in their written statement (see para. 4) say that the plaintiff's firm failed on the 31st December, 1892, and for some considerable time after such failure the partners of the said firm were not to be found and the defendants were left without any one to conduct the work of muccadams on their behalf. Accordingly from the 1st January, 1893, the defendant company carried on the said work of muccadams departmentally up to 30th April, 1893, and employed one Liladhar Mathuradas as cotton weigher and carting overseer until the 10th March, 1893, on which day the said Liladhar left the service of the defendants and the defendants then employed one Dharamsey Megbjee till 30th April, 1893. The said Liladhar was employed on his personal application, and there is no truth whatever in the allegation that there was any arrangement between the plaintiff and the defendant Company that the said Liladhar should be employed as Muccadum on behalf of the said firm of Toolsidas Ludha as alleged in the plaint or that the said Liladar ever carried on the work in such capacity. In the 5th para of the written statement the defendants say that the said firm of Toolsidas Ludha having failed to perform the said agreement and having disappeared as aforesaid and without making or attempting to make any arrangement to carry on such work of Muccadamage by their own conduct put an end to the said agreement and that the defendants were and are justified in refusing to further employ the said firm or any member thereof and the defendants relied upon the letters dated the 5th and 8th April 1893, respectively which have been put in, and in which substantially the same allegations were made as those contained in the plaint and written statement. It will thus be seen that the questions I have to determine are (1) Whether there was any breach on the part of the plaintiff sufficient to justify the defendants in putting an end to the contract. (2) Whether as a matter of fact the defendants did put an end to the contract as alleged in the written statement. (3). Whether there was any such arrangement for temporarily carrying on the Muccadum's business as alleged in the plaint. (4) And whether the defendants were under the circumstances of the case justified in refusing to further employ the plaintiff as their Muccadum. As regards the 1st question it is not disputed by the plaintiff that as a matter of fact during the months of January, February, and March 1893, neither he nor his partner Lalji Damodar personally attended to the Muccadum's business or gave any special directions to any of the plaintiff's servants or provided any money for the carrying on of such business, or in any way looked after or supervised such business. It seems to me, therefore, that having regard to the admitted facts of the case, and in the absence of any definite agreement to the contrary this would be a sufficient breach to justify the defendants in putting an end to the contract if they chose to do so. As to the 2nd question the answer to it depends very much upon the answer to the 3rd question, which is, therefore, really one of the most important questiou in this case, and which I will now proceed to examine. The plaintiff's case as to the arrangement is that his Foreman Liladhar Mathuradas who was admittedly a competent person to look after the muccadum's business and who had been employed by the plaintiff for the purpose ever since the date of the contract was by arrangement employed to continue to do the same work in the same capacity during the months of January, February, and March, and that the defendants through their agents Joseph Francis Fernandes acquiesced in this arrangement and agreed to advance to Liladhar such sums of money as might, from time to time, be required for the purpose of paying the wages of the labourers and other necessary charges in connection with the business. In support of this case the plaintiff relies upon the admitted fact that the business was during the three months in question practically carried on in the same manner and by the same agency as before and that the same labourers were continued to be employed after the 1st of January, 1893, as before, that date. The plaintiff further points to the fact that no fresh muccadum was appointed till the 22nd April 1893, and that the moneys paid to Liladhar were kept in the suspense account up to 10th March, 1893, when Liladhar's services were dispensed with and that at the date of the plaintiff's failure there was money due to them from the Defendants for muccadumage. I may at once say that I see nothing improbable in the agreement as set up by the plaintiff nor do I think that there is any circumstance which conclusively establishes that no such agreement was arrived at. The probabilities of the case apart from direct evidence upon the point seem to me quite as much in the plaintiff's favor as in the defendant's favor. The plaintiff's firm had the charge of the defendant's Muccadamage business ever since the 13th November, 1888. They had admittedly discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the Company right up to the date of the plaintiff's failure, that is for more than 4 years. During that period the plaintiff and his partner had given but little personal attention to the business, and the Company was satisfied with the supervision of the plaintiff's Foreman Liladhar. The defendants principal witness, Mr. Fernandes, admits that Liladhar had continued to do the business after the failure just the same as before. He further admits that he personally was quite willing to help the plaintiff, and that he would have been glad to do so so far as he was concerned. I think, therefore, that there is nothing a priori improbable in the story of the plaintiff that some such arrangement as that set up by him should be made. On the other hand the defendants' denial of any such arrangement having been made and the defendants having put an end to the contract on the failure of the plaintiff's firm is to my mind equally probable. The plaintiff and his partners suspended payment at the end of December 1893. They altogether ceased attending to the business. It is admitted that though they might have been in Bombay yet they never attended at the defendant's office or personally saw the agents of the Company with reference to the Muccadamage business. They actually filed their petition on 23rd January 1893. Being insolvents and their estate being vested in the official Assignee and their efforts to come to terms with their creditors having proved fruitless, I can see nothing improbable in the defendants putting an end to the contract and making their own arrangements for temporarily carrying on the Muccadamage business till they should be able to appoint fresh muccadums. The employment of Liladhar and of the other labourers and employes of the plaintiff's firm seems to me perfectly natural and quite as consistent with the defendant's case as with that of the plaintiff's. The probabilities of the case then being thus evenly balanced the question whether or not such an agreement was made must depend upon the weight to be attached to the evidence produced before me both oral and documentary and upon the references to be drawn from certain facts and circumstances which existed or took place during the period covered by the alleged agreement namely from 1st January to 10th March 1893, when the defendant's dismissed Liladhur. His lordship having reviewed the evidence at length said: Now in considering the effect of this evidence and of the weight to be attached to it must of course be borne in mind that the plaintiff is much interested in making out a definite agreement with Fernandes and must, therefore, be taken to have put his case at the highest even if he is a scrupulously honest and truthful witness. His evidence must therefore be received with caution. And taking the plaintiff's evidence as a whole and making the necessary allowances on the grounds above stated I do not think it amounts to more than a persistent request to Fernandes to consider his case favourably and a rather benevolent reply on the part of Fernandes that he would make enquiries about the matter and see what he could do for the plaintiff. At the utmost it only shows that the defendants had made no definite arrangement of their own and are even willing to help and oblige plaintiff by entrusting the business to a friend or nominee of the plaintiff, if that could be done without detriment to the interests of the Company. I think, therefore, that the evidence for the plaintiff falls short of establishing a definite absolute agreement with the Company, that the business from 1st January, 1893, till the plaintiff should become free should be carried on for and on behalf and for the benefit of the plaintiff. I should have come to this conclusion even if there had been no evidence for defendants; but I am of opinion that when the evidence for the defendants is taken into consideration the alleged agreement must be taken to have been clearly disproved. Now the 1st witness for the defendants was Mr. Joseph Francis Fernandes a partner in the firm of Khote & Co., who are agents of the defendants. He was formerly City Magistrate at Ahmedabad and is now special pensioner for good service. Now having regard to the position of Mr. Fernandes and the cicumstances and probabilities of the case I see no reason why I should not accept his denial of the agreement as true. I must, however, say that I dont think Mr. Fernandes memory is very accurate and he has made some statements which are incorrect and has carried his assertion and denied in some points too far. But except as a member of the agents firm he has no personal interest in this suit and as his evidence is consistent with the probabilities of the case and with the general tenor of Liliadhar's own evidence I think it is entitled to weight. The next witness for the defendant was Sundernath Dinath Khote, an assistant in the firm of the defendants agents. I think that Sundernath's evidence was clear and decisive and was given in a straightforward manner, and I see no sufficient reason for distrusting it. The next witness was Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, a pleader of this Court and a member of the Legislative Council. He was a director of the company in January 1893, and was present at the meeting of 9th January, 1893, when the failure of the muccadums was reported to the agents. Now having regard to the position of Mr. Setawad I think it impossible not to attach a certain amount of weight to his evidence. It is true that he is a director of the Company and, therefore, interested to a certain extent in this suit, but his evidence is free from ambiguity, and if it is accepted, the alleged agreement set up by the plaintiff seems to be entirely disproved. I have now examined all the oral evidence on the question of this agreement, and I have come to the conclusion that on the whole it establishes that no definite arrangement was made by the Company with the plaintiff as to the muccadamage business, and that such business was carried on by the Company departmentally between January and March 1892 on its own account and not on behalf of the plaintiff's firm. So far I have no referred to any documentary evidence in the case. The most important of these are the rough and fair minutes of the Directors' meeting of the 9th January, 1893. If those minutes as they now stand in the books could be accepted and relied upon as genuine they would be absolutely conclusive in the defendants' favour upon the question of the agreement. Unfortunately, however, the minutes have been altered both in the rough as well as in the fair book. After alluding to several cases his lordship said—I have therefore come to the conclusion that on the authority of the above cases the plaintiff cannot maintain this suit as his right of action passed to the Official Assignee who waived it and agreed to transfer the contract to the new muccadums appointed by the defendants. The case of Knight vs. Burgess 33 L. J. Ch. 727—on which the learned Advocate-General relied has no application as it was a suit in equity for specific performance which of course—as already pointed out above stands of a very different footing. In this very case however it was admitted that the plaintiff could have maintained a suit in the common Law Courts for recovering his legal rights. Under these circumstances it is unnecessary for me to enquire whether the plaintiff has suffered any and what damages by the alleged breach by the defendants. I will now proceed to record my findings upon the issues. (1) Whether the plaintiff and Lalji Damodher agreed to subscribe 25 shares in the defendant's Company as part of the consideration for their employment by the defendants. I hold this issue to be immaterial and record no finding upon it but I think it is probable that the 25 shares were taken by the plaintiff not exactly as consideration but as an inducement to the defendants to employ the plaintiff's firm as muccadums. (2) Whether it was arranged between the plaintiff and the defendants that the plaintiff's foreman should carry on the muccadum's work on behalf of the plaintiff's firm as in the 4th para. of the plaintiff alleged. I find this issue in the negative and for the defendants. (3) Whether under the circumstances in the 4th and 5th para of the written statement the defendants were justified in refusing to further employ the plaintiff and the said Lalji Damodar as their muccadums, I find this issue in the affirmative and in favour of the defendants. (4.) Whether under the circumstances in the 6th and 7th paras of the plaint set out the defendants were bound to employ or continue to employ the plaintiff. I find this issue in the negative and for the defendants (5.) Whether the defendants are liable to the plaintiff for any and what damages. I find this issue in the negative and for the defendants, and I dismiss this suit with costs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 16, compared with the Statement of September 16, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	September 10. Rs.	A.	P.	September 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,87,70,347	11	9	2,02,23,810	9	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,19,53,055	15	9	5,82,31,504	8	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,63,680	12	1	3,48,770	5	8
Sundries	21,52,953	3	5	22,05,003	10	2
Rs.	10,99,40,017	11	0	10,76,09,089	1	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,03,50,260	0	0	94,08,522	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	82,06,218	3	0	85,96,472	9	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,06,33,139	5	8	1,03,66,673	5	6
Credits do do.	1,01,38,875	12	0	1,08,18,659	14	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,43,11,858	3	11	2,71,95,061	3	4
Balances with other Banks	6,83,116	1	10	6,40,738	15	5
Bullion	4,930	3	10	4,715	3	10
Dead Stock	13,07,393	4	8	13,06,587	13	10
Stamps	9,809	0	8	10,012	11	9
Sundries	13,62,031	12	6	13,58,781	15	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,83,24,005	15	7	1,56,40,562	0	4
Do. at Branches	2,37,08,379	11	4	2,22,64,291	1	7
Rs.	10,99,40,017	11	0	10,76,09,089	1	2

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to September 10, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	13,75,098	Inc.
Do. at Branches	78,266	do.
Other Deposits	37,21,551	Dec.
Post Bills	1,14,890	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,41,481	Dec.
Loans	2,66,466	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,79,784	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	28,83,203	do.
Cash at Head Office	31,93,443	Dec.
Do. at Branches	14,46,088	do.

The following are among recently proved wills:—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Bignold, D.L., J.P., £18,767; Mr. Thomas John Birch, J.P., of Rugeley, Staffs, £126,038; Mr. William Bolden Bolden, D.L., J.P., £20,353; General Sir James William Fitzmayer, R.A., K.C.B., J.P., £4,423; Major-General Sir James Johnstone, K.C.S.I., J.P., of Fulford Hall, Warwickshire, £11,156. The testator devises the Fulford Hall estate in the counties of Warwick and Worcester, the Kniver estates and properties in the county of Stafford, and all other his real estate to the use of his son Richard for life, with remainder to his first and every other son, according to their respective seniorities in tail male. Four thousand pounds of the trust funds under his marriage settlement are appointed to his daughter Emma Mary, and £1,000 thereof to his son Richard. He leaves £3,500 upon trust for his said daughter; £4,000 upon trust for her for life, or until her marriage; if she marries the said sum is to fall into his residuary estate, but if she dies a spinster he gives £2,000 to his son Richard, and £2,000 upon trust for his son Edward. He also bequeaths £2,000 upon trust for his son Edward, £1,000 to his sister-in-law, Marry Dearman Lloyd; his furniture and effects to be divided among his children, his eldest son taking the family portraits and heirlooms, and the residue of his personal estate to all his children in equal shares. Mr. Joseph Thomas Palmer, printing-ink manufacturer, £178,194; Mr. George Arthur Jervoise Scott, D.L., J.P., £31,847; Dame Frances Smith, £33,962; Major Thurlby Smith £9,323.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic for you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·770	W	4	98·0	76·4	36	...	13·98	—11·76
Agra	29·761	SW	3	99·5	72·2	46	...	20·25	—5·35
Cawnpore	29·795	W	3	95·8	73·1	69	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29.757	W	4	94·1	76·3	75	...	25·85	—8·18
Jhansi	29·785	WSW	4	96·1	77·2	57	...	28·27	—7·14
Jacobabad	29·884	Calm	..	104·4	71·6	60	...	2·28	—0·45
Karachi	29·877	SSW	12	88·0	75·3	95	..	4·09	—1·19
Jeypore	29·827	WNW	4	100·1	86·0	60	...	21·22	—4·71
Ajmere	29·855	W	6	93·1	68·1	60	...	23·21	+3·62
Deesa	29·872	WNW	6	100·4	74·0	67	...	13·76	—11·54
Ahmedabad	29·893	NW	2	95·2	77·1	68	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·880	NW	12	95·5	73·9	64	...	13·29	—0·03
Rajkot	29·890	WNW	8	92·9	69·8	81	...	17·29	—9·47
Veraval	29·912	NNW	9	84·0	74·8	72	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·874	W	11	90·8	70·6	82	...	25·06	—4·53
Indore	29·879	Calm	1	83·7	71·1	88	0·24	29·25	—1·15
Saugor	29·823	SW	3	88·8	72·1	81	...	40·91	—1·95
Jubbulpore	29·807	WSW	2	89·4	72·6	84	...	50·85	—2·38
Hoshangabad	29·851	SSW	4	89·8	71·7	91	1·25	39·99	—10·39
Khandwa	29·875	NW	4	82·2	73·6	90	0·07	22·01	—6·32
Raipur	29·782	W	3	94·4	77·6	75	0·16	40·95	—4·28
Nagpur	29·818	Calm	5	91·8	75·1	87	...	52·55	+10·62
Amraoti	?	NNE	4	90·7	71·3	86	0·76	23·25	—6·22
Akola	29·851	WSW	4	89·5	72·2	89	1·74	23·12	—5·78
Surat	29·892	W	L	90·6	75·0	76	...	27·65	—15·64
Malegaon	29·892	WNW	6	83·9	70·2	86	...	20·46	+1·50
Bombay	29·918	NNW	8	84·9	77·0	80	...	63·34	—4·67
Poona	29·907	WNW	8	84·5	70·4	81	..	23·08	+4·77
Ahmednagar	29·885	NNW	5	81·3	70·4	92	0·33	19·95	...
Aurangabad	29·883	Calm	2	82·3	71·2	76	...	25·98	...
Sholapur	29·880	NW	8	84·2	69·1	89	0·11	27·66	+5·00
Ratnagiri	29·907	N	5	84·4	75·9	87	...	83·07	—19·61
Belgaum	29·888	WNW	14	77·7	66·4	76	0·01	35·28	—0·53
Goa	29·912	N	5	86·1	77·4	87	...	81·03	...
Karwar	29·910	N	3	84·2	75·5	88	..	99·89	—11·66
Mangalore	29·915	Calm	2	85·8	73·9	85	..	117·02	+16·61
Calicut	29·909	NNW	10	86·7	76·0	84	...	80·24	—3·08
Cochin	29·904	Calm	M	86·2	75·2	82	0·02	59·53	—11·19
Bangalore	29·929	WNW	7	77·2	65·3	88	0·09	19·13	—2·23
Secunderabad	29·834	NW	6	87·1	69·4	77	0·01	26·96	+2·12
Masuliptam	29·822	NW	3	90·5	71·6	87	1·85	27·82	+5·21
Bellary	29·904	NW	10	85·7	73·4	73	...	11·34	+2·22
Cuddapah	29·879	W	M	89·0	74·8	93	0·16	16·76	—1·73
Madras	29·829	WSW	5	93·0	79·0	74	...	13·32	—1·00
Coimbatore	29·902	SW	3	82·4	69·8	84	...	5·98	+1·30
Trichinopoly	29·855	W	5	89·0	74·9	74	...	15·11	+5·20
Negapatam	29·814	SW	7	93·5	74·7	73	..	14·36	+4·19
Colombo	29·923	WSW	11	86·0	77·5	69	0·03	17·61	—3·82
Aden	29·799	E	14	94·8	84·8	71	...	0·09	—0·33

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H—0·00 (74·76); G T H—0·00 (63·46); St G H—0·00 (63·93); C P—0·00 (62·34).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Bangalore and a brisk rise at Jacobabad, the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj, 14 at Allahabad, and 12 at Malegaon, Bombay, Neemuch and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the normal at Agra, Allahabad, Jeypore and Deesa, and the minium in slight to moderate excess or defect in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are clear over the country lying to the north of latitude 21°, and cloudy to overcast to the south of that parallel. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Masulipatam (1·85") and Akola (1·74"), and light to moderate showers at Indore, Amraoti, Sholapur and Cuddapah. Pressure is nearly uniform all along the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Veraval, and little or no rain is likely at present. In the Madras Presidency, Mysore Berar, Central India and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local scattered showers are to be expected.

Sept. 22.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Belgaum, Bangalore and Bellary, the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin, Mangalore, Karwar and Goa, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Colombo. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Nagapatam, Coimbatore, Raipur, Jabalpore, Saugor, Jeypore, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi, and the minimum 3° to 4° at Cochin and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Bangalore (2·41"), over an inch at Malegaon (1·36"), Madras (1·26"), Coimbatore (1·22") and Aurangabad (1·19"), and light to moderate showers at Indore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Mysore, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India.

The mail steamer Thames which left Aden at about 8 a. m. on the 17th reports having experienced up to latitude 16°42' N., longitude 55°29' E., at noon on the 19th light to gentle south-easterly to north-easterly and variable winds, occasional passing clouds and S.-W. swell; to latitude 18° 39 N. longitude 70° 51' E., at 8 a.m. on the 22nd light southerly, south-westerly and variable winds and S.-W. swell; to arrival at about 6 p. m. on the 22nd light north-westerly winds and passing clouds.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Sunday's observations.—Pressure has decreased briskly over Bengal, and increased briskly over Mysore, Bombay, and the Deccan; while elsewhere the changes are small and unimportant. Pressure is high over West Peninsula and south of the Bay, low over the Gangetic Plain, and lowest over North Bengal; while it is normal over North East India, and above the normal elsewhere. Winds are variable on the west coast, and generally between west and north-west elsewhere. The force is light or moderate. The temperature has risen in the Gangetic Plain, and has been steady in other parts of the country. The mean temperature is slightly excessive over the north-eastern and central parts of India, and about normal elsewhere. Showers are reported in North-East India and the Peninsula, while in other places the weather is generally fine. Showers were heavy in some places, Berhampore reporting over three, Bangalore and Sholapur over two, and several stations over one inch of rain.

Later.

Monday's observations.—Pressure has changed by small amounts and rather irregularly. Readings remain highest in West Peninsula and south of the Bay, and low over the Western Dessert, North Behar and Central Bengal. Pressure remains excessive except in Burma and Assam, the greatest excess being in Sind. The winds are northerly along the west coast, southerly in the Indus Valley, south-easterly in parts of Burma and Bengal, and generally westerly elsewhere. The force remains moderate to light. The temperature has risen in Burma and fallen in Madras, while it has changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is generally excessive except in Madras and the Indus Valley. The highest maximum is a hundred and four and a-half degrees in Jacobabad. Scattered showers are reported in the Peninsula, central parts of the country, and North-East India. The principal amount are:—Raichur two inches, and Akyab, Akola, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, and Masulipatam over one inch of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	73	38	62	46	63	93	62	97
Monday, Sept. 23rd	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	52
Total	73	38	62	46	63	93	63	49
Total fall to Sept. 23rd 1894	85	80	70	58	71	43	62	01
Total fall to Sept. 23rd 1893	79	42	68	33	65	83	64	35

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's s s Java, 2,632 tons, Captain F. N. Tillard, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Middlesbrough via London, brought a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J B Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr H W Mayne and daughter, two native officers and 89 deck.

The s s Lobelia, 1,913 tons, Captain J. Owen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London (18th August) via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J R Duraat, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from North Shield (27th August) brought a cargo of 5,372 tons of coal, and the following passengers:—Col Abbott, Mrs Abbott, two children and nurse, Captain and Mrs Plumer, Mrs C Halkit, Mr Sherrock, and one deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C H Bolckow	639	Jourdain	P. Gulf		B & P S N Co
G Grosnevor (Bq)	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H Safari	878	Gaube	Zanzibar	28-9	F Hayer
HARBOUR WALL.					
Ponani	543	Fakeera	Bhownugger	24-9	Shepherd & Co.
Bahaduri	828	Keysar	Mandvie	24-9	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Mangalore	23-9	Shepherd & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
Shd. Vessels.	**Ton.**	**Capt.**	**Destination.**	**Date.**	**Agent.**
1 Java	4093	Tillard	China	28-9	P & O S N Co
2 Scindia	2037	Jacob	Calcutta	22-9	M Mackenzie
4 Coromandel	2383	Wheler	London	5-10	P & O S N Co
7 Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
12 Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool		E Bates
14 Dwarka	756	Tice	Karachi	24-9	M Mackenzie
16 Madura	1293	Collins	Zanzibar	26-9	M Mackenzie
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
Naderi	1878	Macalister			B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Lobelia (s)	Owen	London via Karachi.

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Java, for China, &c.
" Eden Hall, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Thames, for Venice, &c.
" Ileafee, for Shore, Macalla and Aden.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Arrivals. Commander.	Arrivals. From	Departures. Date.	Departures. To
Sept					
1	Bramble H M's	Currey	Perim		
5	Thames	Symons	Bombay	16	Bombay
6	Kaffir	Beans	Cardiff	12	Persian Gulf
7	Kilwa	Stebbing	Bombay	10	Zanzibar
8	Inchdune	Purse	Cardiff	14	Kurrachee
9	Sheik Berkhud	Gibbs	Perim	11	Somali coast
	Abdulkader	Illich	Bussorah		Jeddah
	Strathord	Greggars	Kurrachee	9	Hull
	Coromandel	Wheeler	London	10	Bombay
10	Caledonien	Findin	China		Marseilles
	H M's Bonaventure	Gresley	Seychelles		
	Voorwaarts	Tenenga	Batavia	10	Amsterdom
	Purulia	Cruess	Zanzibar	11	Bombay
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast		Somali coast
	Goorkha	Morris	London		Calcutta
11	ErnestSimons	Vimont	Marseilles		China
	Yaroslavl	Ostolopoff	Odessa		Vladivostok
	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Nour El Bahar	Cooke	Hodeida		
	Meyun	Marais	Somali coast	12	Somali coast
12	Pelynesien	Boulard	Marseilles		Australia
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay		London
	Kurrachee	Inch	Cardiff		
13	Skidby	Strachan	Rangoon	13	Port Said
	Imperator	Nicolich	Trieste		Bombay
14	Prinz RtLuitpold	Gathemann	Sydney	14	Bremen
	Clan Ross	Dickson	Calcutta		London
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	15	Hodeida
	H M's Brisk	George Rich	Seychelles		
15	Moshtari	Clark	Calcutta	16	Suez
16	Vindobona	Bellen	Bombay		Trieste

Aden, September 16.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 23.

From Glasgow.

City of London s—10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
City of Venice s—45 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hispania s—25 cases whisky, R Ramchandra.

From Liverpool.

Britannia s—50 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Eden Hall s—220 boxes soap, M Sumsoodin; 20 kegs chemicals, Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 30 cases stout, Dhujeebhoy Cowasjee.

From London.

Coromandel s—1 case beer, and 1 qr cask sherry, Army and Navy Cooperative Society; 32 cases foolscap papers, B Sazba and Co; 10 cases bacon, Eduljee Bezonjee; 5 cases Medicine, Eduljee Brothers.
Leander s—20 cases wine, and 2 hogsheads port, R Ramchandra and Co.
Canton s—6 cases medicine, W Narotumdas and Co.
Deepdale s—1 hogsheads brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

From Dundee.

Baroda s—50 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Baria s—29 casks chemicals other sorts, D R Umrigar and Co; 23 cases glassware, J Runmell; 6 cases chemicals other sorts, Treacher and Co.

From Hull.

Alecto s—41 cases matches, J Jadowjee.

From Antwerp.

Banda s—30 bales straw boards, F Fischer and Co.
Baria s—16 cases writing papers, V Abdoolally.

From Bremen.

Baria s—180 cases beer, Glade and Co.

From Venice.

Marq. Bacquehem s—7 cases glass beads, N Nathoobhoy; 7 cases glass beads, K M Kaderbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 23.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—1,340 cwts linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 375 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadadew; 40 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 200 bales cotton waste, and 50 bales gunny rags, E Butterworth and Co; 50 bales cotton fly, P Parbut; 25 bales wool, Jeena Valley; 36 bales wool, and 139 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 750 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 13 bales wool, C Ootumchand.

For London.

Coromandel s—75 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola.

For Antwerp.

Benalder s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—990 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Odessa.

Imperator s—1,400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Imperator s—832 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 745 bales cotton. Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 250 bales Cotton, Ralli Brothers
Thames s—2,030 cwts linseed and 1,020 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts casterseed and 1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 430 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co

For Hongkong.

Java s—360 cwts ooplate, 1 pot sandalwood oil, and 156 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co; 1 case opium, P and O S N Co; 40 bales twist and 10 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 12 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 17½ cwt; kismiss, 12½ cwts ja daloo, 4 cwts peacock feathers, 25 cwts gum, and 5 cwts genda horns, M M Essabhoy; 47 cwts cloves and 3 cwts medicine, M Jeevandas; 100 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 450 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

For Shanghai.

Java s—394 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 157 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 284 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 125 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 350 bales twist, N J Abraham; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Scindia s—252 bales cotton, R Luckmondas; 100 bales cotton, B Bogla.
Nawab s—34 bales cotton, H Amoolukchand.

The *Zanzibar Gazette* of August 28 says:—The large expedition recently despatched against Mbaruk reached Mweli on Saturday and attacked this stronghold of the rebels; after two hours' fighting successfully carrying it. Mbaruk escaped into the bush, but Labran, the Commander of his forces, was killed, aiso Esjoub, Mbaruk's eldest son. Our casualties were but trifling, Lieut. Kennedy of the Phœbe and Mid. Grogan being reported to be slightly wounded. The expedition is expected to return to Mombasa about the middle of this week, and Mr. Hardinge who, with General Sir Lloyd Mathews, was present at the attack on Mweli, will return to Zanzibar on the 24th instant.

The *North China Mail* says:—The Kucheng Enquiry drags along with painful slowness, the Chinese officials, as may be readily imagined, considering that they are equally guilty in the massacre, taking every precaution against undue haste. As foretold by every newspaper in China, the result will be the execution of a few wretched coolies some months hence, when the opportunity has gone for producing a moral effect in the district. Eleven men have been convicted of complicity in the murders; 100 arrests have been made including leader and two lieutenants of the 'Vegeterians.'

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and substantial teak and black wood household furniture, made to order, consisting of drawing room suite, lined rich tapestry, neat mirror back cabinets, English velvet lined folding chairs, bentwood washhand stand with mirror, double almyra, clothes press, marble topped round and octagon tables, dining table in 15 pieces, with case, brass bed stead with wire mattress, large sliding door cupboard, ice chest, aviary, best plated ware, glass and crockery, etc., the property of a Gentleman, left Bombay.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 21, 1895.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

THE latest market intelligence to hand through Reuter was noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now give our usual weekly comparative Statement regarding the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	90,000	1,43,000	95,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	13,000	23,000	21,000
" " Continent	8,000	16,000	24,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,52,060	256,000	1,79,000
" exports to U. K. do.	34,000	51,000	43,000
" " to Continent do.	11,000	24,000	44,000
" Stock in the Ports	360,000	31[illegible],000	321,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,227,000	1,907,[illegible]80	2,1[illegible]4,320
" " Surats	142,000	188,430	171,9[illegible]0

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,094,000	856,210	1,033,920
" London	7,000	10,500	11,500
American Afloat	30,000	51,000	33,000
East Indian "	4,000	2,000	7,000
Total	1,135,000	919,710	1,085,420
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 3-8d.	3 23-32d.	4 5-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.	2 7-8d.	4d.
Difference	13-16d.	27-32d.	5-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,19,589
" " Branches	Dec.	"	2,14,692
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	4,10,272
Government Securities	Dec.	"	2,02,457
Other Authorized "			Unchanged.
Loans	Dec.	Rs.	7,73,574
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	1,41,116
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	90,639
Cash	Inc.	"	14,24,875

Although the monetary current still ran in the direction of the coffers of the Presidency Bank last week the Statement of the Bank's Affairs (embracing one day less than usual owing to Saturday having been a holiday) issued to-day, discloses a very much smaller increase in the Bank's Cash balance at 14¼ lakhs, making it stand at some 488¼ lakhs, than was shown by the last Return, when the addition was 70¼ lakhs. It has been in the item of Private Deposits that the principal change in the figures of the Return has taken place, the addition in the period under notice having been only some 4 lakhs, compared with an increase of nearly 68 lakhs in the week preceding. On the other hand, the amount in Loans had diminished by 7¾ lakhs; though in Bills Discounted the decrease was less than was shown in the previous Return. The falling off in trade requirements last week was 13¼ lakhs as against nearly 80 lakhs in the week preceding, which nearly represents the accession to the Cash Balance, no other item showing any movement of importance.

COTTON.—Business in this market has been very small to-day, the only purchases reported being 400 Bengal, at Rs. 176¼, 190 for exporters' account; and the same quantity of Tinnevelly for the Mills, at Rs. 207 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady and prices are all unchanged.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton-growing districts continue to give a good account of the progress of the crop in the Bengal circle, where no more rain to speak of had fallen since the middle of last week and where the plants in most of the districts were showing bolls rapidly ripening. In the Oomrawuttee circle, when the plants in most of the districts were flourishing and showing bolls a farther fall of rain, reaching over 5 inches at Julgaum, and 2¾ inches at Dhulia had been registered; but no appreciable damage had, when this morning's telegrams were despatched, been done to the crop. At Sholapore over 3¼ inches had fallen, and a break was needed. At Broach the plants could scarcely look better than they did this morning. Over the Dhollera circle light rain had fallen, and the crop generally were flourishing; but in the Bhownugger district more rain was much needed; as it was also at Hubli in the Dharwar circle.

WHEAT has been a steady market with a small export business passing, and prices all unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-3-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	"	4-2-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3-12-6	"
Red Delhi	"	3-11-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3-8-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-9-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-6-0	"

SEEDS.—This market has been quiet to-day and only a small business for shippers' account has been reported. The price of *Linseed* has declined, as. 1 to 2 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value, and our closing quotations this evening are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-7-0 to 7-9-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-12-0 to 6-13-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore.	"	6-8-0	"
Do. Red "	"	5-15-0 to 6-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,016	bales.
Wheat	5,651	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,835	"
Gingellyseed	556	"
Poppyseed	716	"
Castorseed	861	"

EXCHANGE.—The Banks re-opened to-day after Saturday's holiday with a quiet feeling in the market at 1s. 1 15-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand ready, and 1s. 1⅞d. for November, at which latter rate a fair amount was done, but chiefly by the Bazaar for September settlements; and rates then declined 1-32d. for both deliveries, at which the enquiry ceased. For Merchants' Bills, 1s. 1 9-16d. was named at the opening for 3 months' sight Credits, and also receded to 1-32d. to 1s. 1 17-32d. for near Bills; but we have heard of nothing being done in this class of Paper. The Calcutta market opened at our first quotations, and remained unchanged, and locally we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.		1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 1 15-32d.	"
Credits 3	Do.	1s. 1 17-32d.	"
Francs 3	Do.	1·42¾	"

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 15-16d., and Credits at 1s. 1 9-16 to 19-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm at 108 7-8 for Money and 108 13-16 for Account, but declined therefrom 1-16 per cent. in both positions during the day, leaving off at a further drop of 1-16 per cent, say at 108¾ for cash, and 108 11-16 for the next settling day.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in the principal line of Mill Scrip since this market re-opened after Saturday's holiday, the movement in prices which has resulted having been mostly in sellers' favour. We report an advance of Rs. 20, in Western India; of Rs. 10, in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 each, in Alliance, Central India, David, Lukhmidas, and Manockjee Petit. In Presses New Indians are Re. 1¼ higher; In miscellaneous sharers Bombay-Burmah Trading, are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue; and Rs. 5, in the second. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, say to Rs. 1,457½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7-8
Bar Silver	30½

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT 23.

Mail steamer Kaiser-I-Hind from Bombay arrived.

THE SPRING RUNNING.

A JUNGLE STORY,

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Part I. will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, September 28.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STEELE—Aug 29, at 27, Brompton-square, S W, wife of William Russell Steele, Howrah, Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BADCOCK—HICKLEY—Aug 27, at All Saints', Trull, George Henry Badcock, 7th Bengal Cavalry, third son of Major-Genl Badcock, C B, Commissary-General in India, to Rhoda Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Admiral Victor Grant Hickley, of Amberd, Taunton.

DALLINGER—SCOTT Aug 28, at Lisnamallard, the residence of Charles Scott, Esq, J P, the father of the bride, Prof Percy G Dallinger, of Government College, Lahore, India, to Bessie Arnold, eldest daughter of Charles Scott, Esq.

FORBES—HILSON—Aug 28, at All Saints', Upper Norwood, Charles Twisden Forbes, of Batlipar, Assam, fourth son of the late Col H T Forbes, R A, and grandson of the late Hon Robert Forbes, of Forbes, to Alice Park, third daughter of the late Surg-Col Archibald Hamilton Hilson, C I E, I M S, and of Mrs Hilson, of 30, Harold-road, Upper Norwood.

ROGERSON—CUNLIFFE—Sept 4, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, John Williams, second son of J W S Rogerson of Myddleton House, Hoddesdon, Herts, to Louise Egerton (Louie), youngest daughter of Major-Gen G Gordon Cunliffe I S C, of The Lodge, Bloxworth, Dorsetshire.

SPINK—HAYMEN—Sept 4, at St Andrews, Church, Wells-street, W, by the Rev C Sparrow Simpson, William Thacker Spink, youngest son of the late William Spink, of 60, Philbeach-gardens and Calcutta, to Constance Foster Haymen (Constance Egerton), only daughter of the late Henry Haymen, of Barn House, Sandgate, Kent.

DEATHS.

BUNTINE—Sept 1, at Hamilton Lodge, Portobello, Margaret Dunlop Brown, of 49, great King Street, Edinburgh, and widow of William Buntine, H E I C S, aged 83.

GROVE—Aug 31, at Midsomer Norton, Somerset, James Scott Grove, Lieut Bengal Cavalry, younger son of Major-Gen H Leslie Grove (late Madras Staff Corps), aged 27.

KIDD—Aug 30, at Addlestone, Surrey, John T D Kidd, B A, Priest, the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, aged 79.

RUMSEY—Aug 27, at Southsea, Louisa Rumsey, widow of John William Rumsey, 4th Madras N I, aged 85.

THORNTON—Aug 29, at Birkin House, Dorchester, Reginald Thornton, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and fourth son of the late John Thornton, of Clapham, aged 73.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAKE—September 8, at Grove Park, Kent, the wife of H H Lake, P W D, Gwalior State, of a son.

MAXWELL—September 15, at Abergeldie, Landour, the wife of Captain J M Maxwell, 1st Battalion the Queen's Own Royal West-Kent Regiment, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.

A VARIETY of circumstances have combined to enable the Government of India to meet to a large extent the objections raised by representative Mussalman associations to the Pilgrim Ships Bill when introduced some ten weeks ago by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, with the result that the Bill will leave the legislative anvil in a greatly modified form. At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on July 11 last the Home Member, in explaining the provisions of the Bill, intimated that the regulations that the Government of India would be prepared to make of their own motion in regard to the pilgrim traffic would have been no more stringent than those relating to ordinary native passenger ships, but they were called upon to go much further so as to carry out the recommendations made by the International Sanitary Conference held at Paris last year. "We are bound to give effect," said Sir Alexander Mackenzie, "to the arrangements entered into in the due exercise of their constitutional authority by her Majesty's Government and to bring our laws and rules into harmony therewith." Accordingly the Bill proposed a variety of more or less stringent regulations to meet the demand made by zealous sanitary reformers who, as Dr. Lethbridge pithily observed in the debate at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council, "are not satisfied with recommending ordinary sanitary precautions, but in their endeavours to obtain perfection, advocate sanitary luxuries, which are quite beyond the means of the poorer sections of the community they desire to benefit." It is not too much to say that the proposed legislation caused considerable uneasiness to large numbers of the Moslem subjects of the Queen in India, and numerous petitions were sent in—Bombay taking the lead in the agitation—urging that the Paris Convention did not give due consideration to the effect of the recommendations arrived at upon poor Mahomedans of India desirous of making the haj, and asking that modifications should be made in a measure which in its existing form threatened to largely increase the cost of what they regard as a binding obligation. While these memorials were under the consideration of the Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred, the hands of the Government of India were loosened by reason of the welcome news received from the Secretary of State that, owing to the reservations made by the British Government, and to the attitude of the Turkish administration in regard to quarantine, the ratifications of the Convention have not been exchanged, and the date of doing so has been indefinitely postponed. The British Government, and consequently the authorities in India are, therefore, not bound at present by the provisions of the Convention.

The result of this hitch in the arrangements provisionally entered into by the European Powers is that the Government of India have been enabled to largely meet the views of their Mahomedan memorialists upon the principal points involved. The Bill which is now merely an enabling measure is not to come into force directly it becomes an Act, but on such a day as may be appointed by Government, who in the interval will recast the rules, laid down after due consideration of the suggestions and criticisms which have reached them. Sir Alexander Mackenzie promises that in framing these rules Government will do its best to meet the reasonable requirements of their Mahomedan subjects, and the practical proofs given of this intention in the amendments to the Bill suggested by the Select Committee and readily accepted by Government has been hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the followers of the Prophet in Bombay and other parts of India. They must not forget however that although the ratification of the Convention has been postponed, this may only be for a short time, and the Government of India may before many months have passed be called upon to frame more stringent rules in accordance with the view of the sanitarian "perfectionists" who met at Paris last year. Sir Alexander Mackenzie did not lose sight of this important aspect of the situation, for he gave the Council to distinctly understand that the maintenance of the existing regulations on the three chief points is "for the present, and until the Convention is ratified or amended." It is clear, therefore that while the Mahomedans who strongly protested against the Bill in the first instance are elated at the great modifications it has undergone, they will do well to temper their joy with the remembrance that a sword of Damocles hangs over their head in the shape of the Paris recommendations. The delay which is now occurring in the ratification of the Convention gives the Government of India an opportunity of which they should promptly avail themselves to lay before the British Government a full statement of their views upon the more fantastic of the Paris proposals, in the hope that it may be possible to amend them before they become binding in Great Britain, the Power which is more nearly concerned in this matter than any of the other twelve, with the exception of the Porte. The Viceroy-in-Council has already made representations to the Home Government, but further appeals are needed, now that an opportunity has presented itself for informing the Powers how hardly the proposed regulations will press on the Indian Mahomedans.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie made a somewhat laboured apology on Thursday for the Convention, and urged that it was not to be denounced as a whole, because it went too far in "one or two" of its provisions. But it so happens that those one or two provision go to the very root of the whole matter, and despite what one pilgrim ship-broker may say to the contrary, are calculated to so raise the cost of the haj journey as to debar many poor persons from undertaking it. And we have it on the authority of Dr. Lethbridge who was President of the Native Passengers' Ships Commission, and is now an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, that the regulations in question are not necessary. As he pointed out in the course of his well-reasoned speech the Convention were dominated with three leading ideas—"to increase the 'tween-deck space to practically double what has hitherto been required; to insist on a scale of hospital accommodation, which the smallest practical acquaintance with the working of the pilgrim traffic, and the sentiments of the people to be dealt with, would have shown to be unnecessary; to impose antiquated quarantine regulations, which the papers before us show have sometimes inflicted intolerable hardships on Indian pilgrims." It is evident that the members of the Conference had no practical acquaintance with the working of the pilgrim traffic, for otherwise they would never have been so eager to impose restrictions entirely at variance with the experience gained by those who are best in a position to speak as to the sanitary requirements of pilgrims. The Convention actually demanded that the 'tween deck space for each pilgrim should be nearly half as much again as that considered quite adequate for a British sailor, and that even infants in arms should be counted as single persons. Speaking as a specialist Dr. Lethbridge declared that such accommodation was unreasonable, and that at any rate it should not exceed the twelve feet minimum allowed for Jack Tar. The lack of practical knowledge on the part of the Paris delegates is strikingly shown by the fact that while fixing an inordinate amount of space for 'tween-deck accommodation they had nothing whatever to say regarding the more essential requisite of an airing space on the upper deck. It is quite possible as Dr. Lethbridge said for a ship to have sufficient 'tween-deck room to allow sixteen square feet to each passenger, and yet to possess only three or four feet of airing space above. It is the question of this latter accommodation, which should be the guiding factor in the drawing up of regulations as to passenger requirements, but the Commission seem to have utterly ignored it. The excessive allowance for hospital accommodation under the Paris scheme also shows an entire lack of knowledge of the customs and habits of the people concerned in the proposals of the delegates. But although they were evidently not specialists the delegates might have arrived at more reasonable conclusions had they considered the question from the proper point of view, which is, Dr. Lethbridge says, that of "determining the minimum space required for the poorest class of pilgrims, which would ensure the health of the individual passenger and the proper sanitary condition of the ship." Their neglect to do this has resulted in the framing of a set of regulations, many of which are altogether unreasonable, and should be amended before the Convention is finally ratified.

THE friends of Surgeon-Major Leahy, the doctor who accompanied the Shahzada from India, and who is returning with his Highness, are much aggrieved that he has received no decoration; and they even go so far as to say that the medical profession feels slighted. Surgeon-Major Leahy may or may not be entitled to an Indian honour, writes our London correspondent, but Mr. Cook, the excursionist, ought certainly to be made a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. It is entirely owing to the careful and conscientious manner in which he discharged the responsible duties entrusted to him by the authorities that the sum, £30,000, set apart by the Government of India for the reception of the Afghan prince, has not been exceeded; indeed, owing to Mr. Cook's economical management, the expenditure, as Lord George Hamilton informed the House of Commons, the other night, will be less—very considerably less—than the original estimate. This of course does not affect the question of principle raised by those who object to the Shahzada's holiday in England being paid for out of Indian revenues, but unless much stronger protests are forthcoming than were made in the Indian Budget debate India will have to pay the entire bill. The Shahzada's parting gifts to those who have served him in a menial capacity were on a very handsome scale, and in keeping with the liberality he has displayed throughout his stay in England. If anything he is too generous in spending his money, and Sir Acquin Martin, who acted as treasurer, had sometimes to remonstrate, as on the occasion of his inspection of St. Thomas's Hospital. The Shahzada intimated that he should like to leave a donation of £500. Sir Acquin said that was too much, and suggested that £50 would be sufficient. Eventually as a compromise £150 was decided upon. This is only one of many good traits exhibited by the distinguished visitor. All the British officers attached to his suite speak in the highest terms of his consideration and amiability. Many weeks ago our London correspondent advised our readers (though, no doubt, the advice was unnecessary) to take *cum grano salis* the stories they might read from time to time in home journals about his Highness' sayings and doings. To contradict all the canards referred to would be tedious and occupy too much space. Some of the London journalists could give points to the "boulevardists" of Paris. Many people believed that the Prince of Wales was chosen to intimate to the Shahzada that the expenses of his continental trip would not be paid by the Government. An intimation to that effect was conveyed to his Highness, but not by the Prince of Wales. A good deal of sympathy is felt in high quarters with the Shahzada at his being obliged to forego his proposed visit to Constantinople. The Sultan behaved rather badly, and it really seems as if he wished to punish England through the poor Shahzada.

WHO will be the first to introduce the new horseless, noiseless carriage to Bombay? In Paris, Berlin, Leipsic, and other continental cities this latest achievement of European inventive ingenuity moves through the streets like a triumphant chariot. The papers have been full of the details of the great competition between the best and quickest of the new vehicles for the prizes offered for the successful candidates in a long race from Paris to Bordeaux and back. The oil motors won. The cost of travelling at the rate of eleven or twelve miles an hour is about a half-penny for thirty miles. The carriages, of which the motive power is electricity, were easily distanced by the carriages supplied with the oil motor, the weight of the accumulators telling on the speed. The horseless carriage has come to stay, and is already employed in considerable numbers in France and Germany. The first to utilise it are medical men, who find that one self-moving carriage gets over more ground at infinitely less cost than four horses can cover with a carriage of the ordinary type. The economy is striking, and it is only one of the advantages secured. Stables are no longer required, neither are harness grooms, nor coachmen; neither oats, nor straw are wanted, horse-shoers and the veterinary doctor are dispensed with. In England, where the law prescribes that a horseless vehicle must travel at two and a-half miles an hour, and that a man with a flag must go in advance to see that the road is clear, the new carriages have not been seen yet. But when that senseless and stupid law is repealed the congested traffic of London will obtain an unhoped-for measure of relief and horses cease from "'ammering 'our 'igh roads." In America some cities have already prohibited the use of horses for the drawing of heavy loads through the streets. What would those go-ahead municipalities say to the employment of undersized oxen for the haulage of all the heavy traffic of Bombay? The horseless carriage will not, however, for years to come supersede the Bombay bullock-gharry and the tail twister. We do not look too far ahead. Whoever leads the way in introducing the horseless carriage into this city, will earn the gratitude of Dr. Weir and his coadjutors, who have to keep the city and streets reasonably clean and sanitary in the hot weather.

WE take pleasure in reproducing from the *Westminster Gazette* the following tribute to the past career and the present Parliamentary position of one who has many claims to be remembered in Bombay, and especially in these columns, where he so often did battle for the interests of India. "Mr. Maclean," writes our London contemporary, with cordiality of appreciation not often accorded to political opponents, "the Tory member for Cardiff, who has given notice of an amendment to the Indian Budget, is one of the men on the Ministerial side from whom the Government may expect trouble. Mr. Maclean, who sat in the short Parliament of 1885, and again in the Parliament of 1886-92, as Tory member for Oldham, was noted for his special knowledge of Indian matters, and frequently intervened in discussions in relation to Eastern questions. He was for many years editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and a resident in the city of Bombay. He is now proprietor of the *Western Mail*. When Sir John Gorst vacated the post of Under-Secretary of State for India, on promotion to a higher office, Mr. Maclean was generally named as his successor. Mr. Maclean, who is a tall, fine-looking man, with sparse grey hair and keen dark eyes, approaching the sixties, is a forcible and even brilliant speaker, and was during his Parliamentary career highly popular with members of the House of Commons of all parties." It is sincerely to be hoped that the new member for Cardiff will continue to devote his attention to the ventilation in Parliament of questions of such moment to the Indian taxpayer as the occupation of Chitral. The ever-increasing burdens resulting from the acquisition of vast areas of unprofitable territory alike on the north-western and the south-eastern frontiers threaten the solvency of the Empire.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, D. S. O., will probably arrive in Bombay, from Chitral, where he has done such splendid service as Commandant of one of the three brigades engaged in the late campaign, about Monday next. A hearty welcome awaits this gallant soldier, both from a large circle of military and civilian friends, and from the general public.

THE annual meeting of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, Limited, held yesterday afternoon, was of a very animated description, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi and Dr. Bahadurjee severely criticising the report and accounts. At times great disorder prevailed, and the chairman the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Visram, had to again and again call the opposition speakers to order. Eventually the various resolutions emanating from the director were carried by large majorities.

THE Italian Consul, Mr. Barboro, writes us under yesterday's date:—I have the honour to inform you that in pursuance of an Italian law, dated 8th August, 1895, No. 486, the Banca Romana's notes will be void after the 31st December 1895. Holders of such notes can have them exchanged up to the above date by presenting them at any of the branches of the "Banca d'Italia," but after the 31st of December next the same will be null and void. As some of your readers may be interested in the matter, I thought you might think fit to mention it in your valuable paper.

MESSRS. S. B. SPENCER, B. D. Gagrat, D. N. Writer, K. M. Mistri, B. M. Billimoria, B. B. Machliwalla, N. C. Bapasola, S. B. Contractor, C. M. Patel, D. C. Daruwalla, and D. E. Mody leave Bombay, to-night, *en route* for Poona, to represent the Parsees in the Presidency Match, which will be played on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next. The European team comprises the following:—Messrs. Sinclair, Cheetham, Browne, Greig, Poore, Stephen, Deas, Captain Carnegy, Messrs. Bowen, Fernyhough, and Usborne.

AT the Bombay High Court, Narondas Toolseydas sued the Lord Reay Manufacturing Company for the sum of Rs. 30,000, the amount of damages alleged to be sustained by him by reason of the company refusing to employ him as a muccadum in pursuance of the terms of an agreement, dated 13th November, 1888. Under the agreement the plaintiff's firm acted as muccadum to the company until the end of December, 1892, when they suspended payment and filed a petition in the Insolvency Court. The defence was that, for some time after the failure of the plaintiff's firm, the partners were not to be found, and the company was left without any one to conduct the work of muccadums on their behalf. The company submitted that the plaintiff's firm, having failed and having disappeared, without making any arrangement to carry on the work of muccadumage, by their own conduct put an end to the agreement, and that the company were justified in refusing to further employ the firm or any member of it. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee, before whom the case was heard for several days, delivered judgment yesterday, and dismissed the suit with costs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Further letters from Madagascar describe the suffering of the French Army as terrible. Their numbers are daily dwindling, and the hospitals are crowded, over three thousand men being sick.

The correspondents state that the groans of the invalides are fearful to listen to.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT FEZ.

Morocco has officially recognised the British Vice-Consul at Fez.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN CHINA.

Latest advices from China state that the German Mission station near Swatow has been looted.

RELIEF OF THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

The relief expedition, with Lieutenant Peary and his companions, has returned to Saint John's. Lieutenant Peary and his companions when discovered were in a pitiable condition, and almost starved to death.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LORD ELGIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Nothing is known at the India Office of the report, published in the "Yorkshire Post," that his Excellency Lord Elgin will resign next year, probably in the spring.

THE LATE OUTRAGES AT JEDDAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 22.

The British, French, and Russian Ambassadors here have addressed a strong Note to the Porte repeating their demands for the payment of an indemnity for the attack made lately on the Consuls at Jeddah, and the punishment of the offenders.

THE MILITARY REVOLT AT GOA.

LISBON, SEPT. 22.

The Portuguese man-of-war Vasco de Gama has been despatched to Goa, in consequence of the revolt there.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW YORK GOVERNMENT BOND SYNDICATE.

NEW YOKK, SEPT. 23.

The New York Government Bond Syndicate has been dissolved leaving the Treasury to its own resources.

THE SHAHZADA.

ROME, SEPT. 23.

[illegible]zada has arrived here.

[illegible]ALAGASY EXPEDITION.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

[illegible]ic advices state that the French advance col[illegible] marching on Antananarivo surprised the Hovas on the 15th instant in a defile at Tsmainontiry, where six thousand men and nine cannons were posted. The French carried the position with a trifling loss, while the Hovas lost eighty killed and one cannon.

THE LOOTING OF GERMAN MISSION AT SWATOW.

BERLIN, SEPT. 23.

Considerable excitement prevails throughout Germany over the looting of the German Mission station at Swatow. The papers urge the sending of cruisers to protect the station.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

CHITRAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The telegraph line from Gojar to Dir, and Dir and Chutiatan, was dismantled on the 19th instant, and the Gujar office had to be closed.

The Commissariat advanced depot at Dir was broken up the same day.

Snow fell on the Lowarai Pass on the night of the 18th. The next morning the road was clear of snow, but it was still lying on the hill-tops.

On the 20th the Dir post was vacated, all marching to Darora unmolested. The telegraph line from Dir to Darora was dismantled, and offices had to be closed at Dir and Chutiatan on the 21st. The telegraph line from Darora to Warai was also dismantled, and offices at Darora and Barchanrai had to be closed.

Darora was evacuated on the 21st, and Warai on the 22nd.

The telegraph line from Barchanrai to Serai was dismantled on the 21st, and that from Warai to Rabat on the 22nd.

THE PROPERTY ACT.

The transfer of the Property Act, on receipt of replies from the Local Governments consulted, will be passed by the Viceroy's Council here immediately.

SHAHZADA NASRULLAKHAN.

Nasrullakhan, who reaches Karachi, as before stated, on 8th October, will start the following morning by a special train direct for Chaman on arrival of the Amir's escort.

COLONEL TALBOT.

Colonel Talbot returns direct to Simla, resuming charge of Deputy Foreign Secretary, about the 20th instant.

TRIBAL DISTURBANCES.

The report that the Sultan Mahamad had collected 12,000 men to resist the Khan of Nawazi's force under Izzat Khan, has now been received here. Rumour has undoubtedly been much exaggerated, although there is little doubt about the general accuracy of the main facts.

No severe fighting is, however, anticipated, and the statement that the Amir intends to interfere in the matter, is entirely without foundation.

THE PRESIDENCY PLAYERS.

POONA, SEPT. 23.

A meeting of cricketers was held this evening, and the following gentlemen will play against the Bombay Parsees :—Messrs. Sinclair, Cheetham, Browne, Greig, Poore, Stephens, Deas, Captain Carnegy, Messrs. Bowen, Fernyhough, and Usborne. Lord Sandhurst will lunch with the teams on Thursday next.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, SEPT. 22.

A large meeting of all classes was held in the Municipal hall, when Mr. Ghamande, agent of the Poona Standing Congress Committee, lectured on the necessity and objects of the Indian National Congress.

THE LAST FROM CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DIVISIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF,
MALAKAND, SEPT. 17.

I THINK that this will be my last letter to you; as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having left us, and the tongas from Durgai to Nowshera being filled daily with returning warriors, the Chitral Relief Expedition of 1895 may be said to be over.

Sir Robert Low himself will probably not leave Malakand until the 28th instant, when he will go straight through to Nowshera, and entrain for Lucknow the same evening. The Staff will demobilise at Nowshera on the 28th, and General Blood, C.B., will probably be in Simla until the end of October on business connected with the Expedition.

H. E. Sir George White seemed greatly to enjoy his visit to us, and was much impressed with the difficulties which had been overcome in the matter of road and bridge-making, and with the wonderful fertility of the Swat Valley.

At Laram he inspected the Buffs and the 60th Rifles, and took a long walk over the "khuds" to a point from which a good view of the country all round could be obtained. His Excellency is a great walker and a large escort including five Generals and four Staffs toiled after him, perspiring profusely. His Excellency attended regimental sports in the afternoon. The next morning he left, accompanied by General Low for Birchan Rai, and from there made his way back to Durgai for Nowshera.

General Hammond, V.C., went down yesterday, and General Gatacre leaves this for Durgai tomorrow. Before he left Laram, General Gatacre was entertained at dinner by the Buffs, and was carried round the camp in a position more glorious than comfortable to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

This region is now most civilised; so much so, in fact, that our mild and unsophisticated archæologist actually asked in Khar to be directed to the "dak bungalow." He was informed that there was none, but that he would find the Hotel Metropole down the road, with "hot and cold water."

We heard three days ago of the escape of Jadgar and Kokand Beg from Dharmsala. It is most probable that the fugitives are taking the Indus route.

The posts have been finally settled on; and the worst of them will be at Chakdara, on account of the fever-giving propensities of the rice-fields. Khar itself is not to be occupied.

It is to be hoped that the troops, whose lot it will be to garrison these posts after the rest of us are gone, will find some consolation in the splendid snipe-shooting, which they will get, and in the mahseer-fishing probably better than any to be had in India.

Those of us who are going look forward to "batta," and the grant of an extra month's privilege leave. The campaign lasted six months, and at first, considerable hardships had to be borne by men and officers, chiefly on account of the transport difficulties.

But these hardships have been borne with the utmost cheerfulness, and if one regiment can be said to shine out amongst the others for the hard work it did, that regiment is the Buffs. They were the last of the troops to get their kit, and the hardest road-making work of any regiment fell to their share.

In conclusion, the Chitral Relief Expedition has been a brilliant example of what can be done in the face of great difficulties when troops and officers, military men and politicals work in harmony. Many lessons will, no doubt, be learnt from it, especially as regards transport and commissariat arrangements. Sir Robert Low is over forty years of service, ten of which have, I believe, been spent on active service, has gone through many campaigns with honour, but it is doubtful whether he has ever taken part in a campaign, which will reflect more honour on his name as a wise, indomitable, and withal cheery commander than the Chitral Expedition of 1895; a command which he will vacate with the hearty good wishes for his future prosperity of every man in this Force.

THE MUTINOUS TROOPS AT GOA.

OUR Goa correspondent writes that his Excellency the Governor-General has appointed a committee-of-enquiry, consisting of Mr. A. Notton de Mattos (president), Major Porphyrio Augusto, Captain A. V. da Costa Jermenho, Captain A. B. Coelho, and Lieut. A. A. de Sa, to enquire into the circumstances attending the military rising, after hearing the commandant and the officers connected with the deserted troop, and to submit a report to him. The order says it behoves the Government under the gravity of the situation to investigate scrupulously the circumstances, that those who are guilty may receive the punishment they deserve. The deserters are at present entrenched in the Fort of Namez. Two forward piquets have been placed by them, one at Volpoy and the other at Colmar-gautte to prevent a surprise. Namez is the same place where the first Viscount of Ourem, the father of the present Governor-General, fought a battle with Dipu Ranes in 1852. The deserters have been joined by detachments returning from Quepem, and Canacona to Pangim. Other soldiers have also joined them, bringing up their number to five hundred. There are great fears that if the deserters are not brought back within two or three days there will be much mischief on both sides. A guard of fourteen soldiers was sent to Sanquelim to bring treasure to Pangim, which was brought by a special steam-launch. The treasure consisted of about Rs. 8,000. Several guns were posted at different points to guard the population, and prevent the entry of the deserters in Pangim. For want of sufficient men to do watch duty, the bandsmen have had to lay aside their instruments to take arms. The veterans at Senquerim have been called out. The deserters offered a goat to the deity at Amona, and consulted the oracle, which proved favourable. The six Brahmin priests, who were kept in custody for giving favourable auguries to the men have been set at liberty. The deserters sent a corporal and two soldiers to the Administrator of Sanquelim for Rs. 50, which the Administrator immediately gave. At Cumbarjuva, they got Rs. 100 from Mr. Quenceo for expenses. The conditions submitted by the deserters on which they are willing to return to the barracks are, that they should not be compelled to go to Africa, except such as may volunteer; and that an amnesty be given for the fault committed. The reply has been that the Government will not force anyone to go to Africa; but as regard the question of the amnesty it depends upon the home Government. If the deserters are willing to accept these conditions, they are told to hand over their arms to the Administrator of Sanquelim. The suspension of telegrams from Goa has been relaxed, and some messages have been wired out giving information of the revolt. The rumour is confirmed that H. M.'s gunboat Plassey, left Karachi, on Friday, for Goa, where she was expected yesterday.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. S. CARTWRIGHT, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Imperial establishment.

MAJOR GENERAL C. TUCKER, C. B., Now Commanding Natal will on arrival in India proceed to Secunderabad to take up the command of that District.

Lieutenants Warneford, Lees, Herdon, Taylor, and Davidson, will on arrival in India proceed to Karachi to join the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, pending further orders.

CAPTAIN G. WILLIAMS Royal Engineers, is posted to the Punjab Command, Military Works Department, on return from field service; and Lieutenant W. S. Nathan is transferred from the Punjab to the Madras Command.

MAJORS R. A. C. KING, Royal Artillery; and R. L. A. Pennington, Northumberland Fusiliers, have passed the prescribed examination, and are declared tactically fitted for promotion to substantive Lieutenants-Colonel.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—Sussex Regiment—Lieutenant A. E. Glasgow to be Adjutant. 2nd Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant E. H. McB. Fenn to be Permanent Squadron Officer. 11th Madras Infantry —Lieutenant F. H. Johnstone to be Adjutant.

THE undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers will be posted as noted against their names on arrival in India :—Lieutenant-Colonel W Peacock, Bombay Command; R. T. Orpen, Bengal Command; A. Porcelli, Madras Command; C. Hoskyns, Punjab Command.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

THE RUGBY GAME AND PROFESSIONALISM.

THE storm which has so long been threatening amongst football clubs in the North of England has burst upon us at last, over a score of the leading Yorkshire and Lancashire clubs who have hitherto owned allegiance to the Rugby Union having resigned, for the express purpose, it is stated, of founding a Northern Union of their own. How far this new organisation will be able to satisfy the claims of those forming it and retain, at the same time, the sympathies of the public who are to find the wherewithal to make professionalism successful, time alone can show. In touching briefly upon this topic last winter, I venture to express an opinion that the time was not then ripe for the introduction of the paid player in the Rugby game, but the crisis has developed rapidly, the outcome of all the scheming, counter-scheming, manifestos, and the rest of the agitation being the formation of the Northern Union. Although constrained to admit that this will cause a sigh to be heaved by many of the old-time players of the North who have worked so gloriously in the interests of the game, there need be no disguising the fact that such a course had become inevitable if there was to be any Rugby football at all played in the seceding counties. The proposed "Rules as to Professionalism" recently submitted by the Rugby Union have been sufficient to force the hands of those who have hitherto been content to accept all the advantages of a connection with the national legislative and administrative body without making any conspicuous demands upon their loyalty to the rules. For a long time now expert writers on these topics have declared that veiled professionalism has reached abnormal proportions in both the counties concerned in the new movement. Under these circumstances, it will certainly be better for the men to be paid openly, and without having to resort to the miserable subterfuges which have so long disgraced all concerned. To attempt to argue against professionalism in sport would be as profitable as talking to the wind; the day has gone by for that sort of thing. The games of our boyhood have become the businesses and professions of our manhood. Football, cricket, cycling, running, and other sports look like being handed over entirely to the professional, and before many more years have passed over our heads it may be necessary for our public school tutors to introduce other pastimes for our boys in order to prevent a wholesale drifting of the coming race into the arena of sport to the detriment of our commercial prestige. To read of the princely incomes of the crack football player of to-day must be sufficient to turn many an overworked curate green with envy, and what the great army of briefless barristers would say to a retainer of two or three hundred pounds at the start, a fixed salary of five pounds a week, winter and summer alike, with a benefit match in the shape of an honorarium after a few years' service—that the embryo Q.C's. would say to these chances, goodness alone knows. To explain to the luckless ones that it is but the tendency of the age would, I imagine, bring little comfort.

FOR BETTER OR WORSE.

That the Northern Union will meet with the active hostility of the Rugby Union cannot for a moment be doubted. Perhaps even before these lines are in print a "proclamation" from head-quarters will have reached every Rugby Union club in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Mr. G. Rowland Hill and his colleagues are not the men to adopt any milk-and-water policy. Unless I am very much mistaken, the secessionists will be boycotted with all the unbending severity of the Land Leaguers. This they are, or should be prepared for, and it will be for the new organisation to prove the necessity for its existence as an independent, authoritative, and antagonistic body. it may not be an impossible task to justify a rebellion, but unless those who rebel can win the support of the public and exist for a time, at any rate, upon the fare they themselves are able to provide the movement will be in a sorry plight before the summer is with us again. In some quarters I notice it is claimed that the dissentients or secessionists are at least honest. Honest in what? I would inquire. In the admission that for years the Union has been hoodwinked and deceived? Honest in the admission that it is impossible to carry on the deceit longer without the farce being shown to the public in all its hideous and contemptible nakedness. Honesty, forsooth! Honesty in terms is as desirable in the interests of the game as honesty of procedure, and it will be as well perhaps if a little time is allowed to elapse and the "reformers" have enjoyed an opportunity of making good their professions before we begin to proclaim this sudden accession to one of our noblest virtues by the leaders of the new professionalism. "Payment for broken time" is to be the rallying cry, and as a straightforward pronouncement little fault can be found with it. Professionalism, methinks, wound have been better. And how will the game be affected thereby? Are the butchers and bakers and candle-stick makers, the hotel proprietors and the mill-hands all to be remunerated at the same ratio? Which is to be the marketable commodity, a man's proficiency behind a bar counter, in a factory, or his powers on the field? Really, these are most interesting problems when one cares to sift the matter a little. That football is a game for the masses no sane person would dispute for a moment. Let the masses play it in their millions as long as they can afford it. But I am old-fashioned enough to believe that it is not, broadly speaking, in the interests of the game or the players themselves that everything should be sacrificed to the capacious maw of a "gate-keeper." The Rugby game is of so different a nature to other pastimes that the "payment by results" system is bound, sooner or later, to act prejudicially, and those who doubt this need only be reminded of some of the scenes witnessed on Northern fields last season during the progress of certain cup ties. Somehow or another, I cannot help thinking that when a person begins to squirm about having to pay his expenses for indulging in his favourite hobbies he is either a very poor sportsman or he is indulging in expensive pastimes which should belong to those able to afford the strain. Of course, if a man is an enthusiast there are always plenty of outlets for his enthusiasm without going to the extreme of draining his resources; but if another wishes to tour the country, put up at the most expensive hotels, and travel in the most sumptuous fashion, I cannot see that it constitutes a valid reason for the introduction of professionalism. As I think I have before instanced, I am personally charmed with a sail on the deep and dark blue ocean, and should passionately love yachting, but not being a millionaire I cannot indulge my tastes, and have perforce to look on whilst others sail the distant seas. Football and cricket I have played in my humble way, and paid for it. But if we are to demand pay for our leap frog and marbles, our skipping and hop-scotch, our prisoner's base and rounders, it is about time there was a fresh classification of English games. Let professionalism be given a trial by all means, it may produce all—and perhaps more—than its promoters desire. That it will increase the popularity or attractiveness of the game, the skill or the chivalry of the participators, I have grave doubts.

THE CUP TIE FEVER.

It is not so very long ago since I had occasion to quote what the famous old Oxonian, H. Vassall, had to say about the introduction of professionalism. Read what he has written concerning the cup tie fever :—"In many parts of the country the growth of the game has been fostered by the institution of challenge cups, to be competed for by the clubs of the district, and a fierce controversy has for many years raged as to their utility. To our mind there can be little doubt that they engender enthusiasm for the game where it is in its infancy or in danger of being outsted by the rival game of Association football; and if the cups could be withdrawn from competition after serving their original purpose there would be little to say against them, but county committees have never yet found themselves strong enough to adopt this policy. A cup once started is bound to continue, because the clubs take such keen interest in the competition that they would depose any committee which deprived them of the attraction. The county of Durham once did try to withdraw their cup, but they had to start it again the following season in deference to the pressure brought to bear upon them by the clubs. The objection to their continuance is that the desire to win the cup becomes so great that it leads to a 'win, tie, or wrangle' spirit amongst the competitors, which has a very bad effect upon the play and the players. And, further, many of the ablest supporters of the game have come to the conclusion that the rise of veiled professionalism is due either directly or indirectly to these contests. The competing clubs naturally desire to secure good players, and the huge sums obtained by way of gate money in cup tie matches—often amounting to hundreds of pounds for a single match—undeniably afford the means for making secret payment: a temptation to which it has been proved that some clubs have yielded in the past. At the same time it is equally certain that many clubs have been absolutely honourable and above board in their dealings with vast sums of money; and as the suppression of club ties cannot be said to come within the range of practical politics, the best energies of those responsible for the management of the game must be devoted, as they have been to a notable degree in Yorkshire, to the terrorising of evil-doers by exemplary punishment. The county of Yorkshire has the largest and best managed cup contest in the kingdom, and it is in this county that a large majority of the cases of professionalism, whether proved or suspected, have hitherto occurred." Seeing that this was penned in 1890, the revolt has occurred much sooner than the Oxford captain anticipated. One result of the Northern Union, probably, will be the rapid growth of the Association game in the affected centres of the Rugby game, and once the "gates" begin to fail they will require all the king's horses and all the king's men to bring the crowds on to the scene again.

A STRENUOUS OPPONENT.

Decidedly one of the most determined—I might almost add and bitterest—opponents of professionalism in connection with the Rugby game is Arthur Budd, the celebrated Blackheathen of the seventies and early eighties. In the Rev. Frank Marshall's bright book on the game he has gone into the subject at great length, and I should dearly like to quote all he has said against the professor. In the present letter, however, I shall have to content myself with one or two extracts, with a promise to resume the topic during the coming season. After discussing the recent developments of the game, he launches out boldly into a crusade against the "coming evil." He says: "Apart, however, from the changes which may occur in the future from the alterations in the number or arrangement of the players and the advance of science, the question which will most materially affect the destiny of the Rugby game is that of professionalism. Since the working man has become so prominent an element in our game there are many who advocate the introduction of professionalism in toto, and others, the moderate party, who are in favour of compensation for loss of time. And though both these schools may be honest and sincere in their opinions, I venture to think that they hold these views because they are enthusiasts in the welfare and success of clubs entirely or almost entirely composed of the working man, and have not thought out the problem of what would happen if he were allowed to get his living at Rugby football, or to be recompensed for his absence from labour. To begin with, if one were asked to define 'sport,' it ought to be described as a recreation pursued for a love of itself, and devoid of emolument. To go a step further, you may accept it as a lex non scripta that into whatever branch of athletics an entrance has been opened for profit without amateur supervision, at the same door hand in hand there has stepped in also the element of corruptibility. Secondly, is it not an incontrovertible axiom that a man who gives his whole time and energies to a game is bound to outstrip another who only devotes his leisure moments to its pursuit? And thirdly, what professional sport is there which has thriven permanently under its own administration in this country, or which has not under the test of time sooner or later fallen a victim to corruptibility, and sometimes absolute decay. . . . . The answer, then, to those who urge that the working-man ought to be compensated for the 'loss of time' incurred by his recreation is that if he cannot afford the leizure to play a game, he must do without it. How many splendid athletes are never heard of again when they leave their universities and schools, because they have to follow avocations which will not allow them to play football matches, which necessitate one, two, or three days' desertion of their profession." There is much more of the same sort, possibly more trenchant than the lines I have quoted; they may be taken as representing the views of the vast majority of the old school of Rugby players. Lancashire and Yorkshire may force professionalism, just as the Midlands and the North forced professionalism in the Association game. Possibly they will make it pay its way. But I feel firmly convinced that it will be many, many years before the amateur clubs are swept out of the governing seats of the Rugby Union. It might have been a diplomatic stroke for the Union to have taken over and governed the professional clubs, or it might not. By resolutely declining to recognise it in any shape or form they are bound to secure the hearty approval of all the best clubs of the South and the Midlands.

THE SPORTING LEAGUE AT WORK.

Recent events have afforded the champions of the Sporting League plenty of opportunities for gaining distinction. At the time of the General Election many of the branches threw themselves into the fray with considerable vigour and no little success. But the latest declaration of war against a certain labour leader savours of the comical. The preservation of our national sports and pastimes from the attempted ravages of the "faddists"—I wonder if the "broken time" agitator should be included in this category—is a laudable resolve, and commands the support of very many enthusiastic people who have the welfare of our sports at heart, and who are sportsmen first and politicians afterwards. But if we are to be treated to these challenges and counter-challenges in the daily journals for the edification of the man in the street, a good deal of support, I fancy, will be alienated from the League. A few bombastic words spoken on a political platform seem to have aroused an enormous amount of dare-devilry on the part of one or two, but no one ever dreamt that the gauntlet thrown down was more substantial than a ring of smoke. Have not the League better work to do at some of our race meetings?

GERMAN TRADE COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Why is it that Germany is everywhere pushing England so hard? Sir, a recent exchange from Birmingham states that considerable excitement has been created by the receipt of alarming information from Germany. This asserts that certain Westphalian manufacturers are offering to deliver iron and steel wire nails at £2 a ton less than English prices and other goods at equally low quotations. Nothing, however, is said about the quality of these imports. There are, however, some members of the trade, who seem to consider that if there be any inferiority it is more than made up for, by the great difference of cost, if it be really true that Germany is underselling England in the latter's own market, even the most wrong-headed trade unionist at Home must recognise the necessity of lowering the cost of production. To send nails and screws to Birmingham would appear to be about as profitable an undertaking as the sending of coals to Newcastle. Not very many years ago, it would have seemed equally impossible for German goods to compete with British in the Australasian market, or for Bombay to seriously threaten Manchester in the East. Nevertheless as these transfers of trade have already come to pass to some extent, and seem likely to go much further still, it is just possible that this story which comes to us is also true.

This is a solution of the recurrent question "why is it that Germany is everywhere pushing England so hard?"—Yours, &c.,

EDOUARD RIVAZ.

Apollo Bunder Hotel, Central Room, Sept. 23.

THE COMING CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Parsees vs. Presidency at Poona is drawing very near, and with it comes the usual dissatisfaction of the Parsees. This time the selection committee has used better judgment in rejecting the two dupes of the last match, but surely has committed a greater mistake in not taking Mr. Raja, in the team, who is in full form and continual practice. Besides the committee has ungratefully forgotten the nice services rendered by Mr. Raja, at Poona, last year. Mr. Contractor (of Karachi) is fortunate enough to fill one of the places of the two dupes, but I hope he will not prove worse than them, or else the usual excuse of being nervous on the spot will be reserved for him.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 23. N. F. B.

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE ROVERS VS. THE WELSH.

No one expected that after having offered such a stubborn resistance for two days the Rovers would succumb so feebly to their opponents last evening, when they played off the semi-final tie the third time. The crowd of spectators was very large, and for the first few minutes the game remaining even considerable interest was evinced. The Rovers lost by four goals to nil, but the score did not represent the kind of game that was played. Unfortunately for the Welsh their very good forward Dalbier got a sprain in the knee-joint, and was disabled. He could not take part in the play and his side was one man short. With ten men even the visitors made a very good show, and so plucky was their play that they succeeded in securing two goals in quick succession during the first half-time. The admirers of the local team in which Allan played as the right half-back in place of Murrat, cheered them by way of encouragement, but the hard work they were asked to perform during the last week of playing off three games in a week had entirely knocked them up, and they were very nearly lame to all appearances. The match was full of incidents as is common, when the players are called upon to play off the matches almost every alternate day. There were more frequent falls than in any previous match, and when the first half time was called the whole set of players looked all panting for breath and hardly capable of keeping them on their legs steadily. Under these circumstances both the teams kept up very well. For the losers Sell, Ross, and Walton proved themselves very decent hands. Allan did not show form, which distinguished him before his recent illness, but Stevenson saved some goals very creditably, but the first goal which he allowed could have been very easily avoided if he had judged the direction of the leather properly. The Welsh goal-keeper Seed was so lucky that not on one single occasion had his assistance been needed by his side as Picken and Pritchard repulsed the Rovers' attack invariably without missing a kick. The visitors were very much encouraged by the two goals that stood to their credit and put two more during the second half thus scoring a victory by four goals to nil.

The following were the teams :—

ROVERS.	VS.	THE WELSH REGT.
S H Stevenson	goal	Private Seed
C M Ross	backs	" Picken
G Walton		" Pritchard
W E Shipp	½ backs	" Ormonde
Allan		" Stone
W Sell		" Harris
F Simpson	forwards	" Shipstone
A Brown		Lance-Corpl Fitzgerald
N Catchpole		Private Edwards
P F Fischer		" Dalbier
W J Church		" Coates
Colours.		Colours.
Maroon and Blue		Red and Green

The Royal Scots have obtained permission to stay in Bombay, and they will after all take part in the final match which comes off to-morrow afternoon at 4-45 p.m. From the previous performances of these teams it may be safely predicted that the match will be won by the Scots.

An Old Bedford Boy writes :—At last the match between the Welsh and the Rovers, which has now extended over three days, has been brought to a conclusion, the victory finally resting with the former team. The result was not altogether unlooked-for. One would hardly expect the local team to make such a good fight of it yesterday as they had done on the two previous days. The strain of three consecutive matches was bound to tell upon them more than upon their opponents, who naturally are in better training. At the commencement of the game the play was of a very even character, the advantage, if any, being on the side of the home team. As time went on, however, they were gradually more and more pressed, their play sadly wanting in dash which they had shown in the two previous matches. The first goal which the Welsh obtained was practically a free gift on the part of the goal-keeper. It was a pity, and it was the more surprising, as with that exception the goal was defended so admirably, several good shots being saved by the quickness of the last-named player. From now onwards the regimental team had matters all their own way. One of their men was unfortunately obliged to return, owing to some injury to his right leg. When time was up the Welsh remained the victors by four goals to *nil*. They will now have to meet the Scots. The latter team are a most powerful combination. If the Welsh wish to maintain their laurels they will have to play up. The general opinion is that the Scots stand the better chance of the two. A most interesting match may be expected on Wednesday, when the two teams will meet to play off the final.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE final tie in the Durand Football Tournament was played yesterday afternoon at Annandale in the presence of several hundred spectators. The teams were the Highland Light Infantry, the holders of the trophy, and the Somersetshire Light Infantry. For twenty-five minutes the game was one which excited the highest interest, no goal being gained. The Highlanders then made repeated attacks, but the Somerset backs played up splendidly and their goal-keeper saved more than once a goal being scored. At last within three minutes of half time the Highlanders made their first goal and nearly a second immediately afterwards. In the second half the Highland Light Infantry, working grandly together, scored goal after goal. By neat passing on the part of their left wing, they got their second goal in five minutes, following this up by three more, Chalmers, Haughie and Montgomery playing in grand form. The Somersets then rallied and succeeded in scoring their first goal amid loud applause. The Highlanders were in such good condition that they kept the ball thereafter well in their opponents' half and succeed in scoring a sixth goal before the whistle sounded. The Highland Light Infantry thus own by six goals to one. The two teams then formed up and Ladys. White distributed the prizes.

The Commander-in-Chief in a short speech referred to the prowess and pluck shown by the Highland Light Infantry, who had won three years in succession, and thus secured the trophy presented by Sir Mortimer Durand. He said the best team had undoubtedly won and he congratulated the regiment on their success. He referred to the excellent spirit and fair play shown throughout the contest and paid a tribute to the admirable manner in which Mr. Curtis had discharged the onerous duties of referee. Silver football was handed to the Highland Light Infantry team, the captain securing the silver cup, and each man a silver medal. A purse was presented to the Somersetshires as the runners up. Major Kelham, in the absence of Colonel Craigie, acknowledged the honour done the Highland Light Infantry by the presentation of the prizes by Lady White and the praise bestowed by the Commander-in-Chief. Three cheers were given for Sir George and Lady White, and the proceedings terminated, the Highlad Light Infantry team marching away with the pipers at their head.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How is it that Bombay, the go-ahead city of India, does not observe the birthday of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales? The so-called "Benighted City" is ahead of us in this respect, as the birthday of the heir-apparent to the British throne is recognized as both a Government and a mercantile holiday. I am not sure if the day is so observed in Calcutta as well. I trust these lines will catch the eye of H. E. the Governor of Bombay who, I hope, will see his way to add the birthday of the Prince to the list of Government holidays in the Bombay Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

Sep. 23. LOYALTY.

A POINT IN CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or one of your many readers favour us with a ruling on the following point at cricket?—The wicket-keeper has both caught and stumped one of the batsmen. So he believes. Has he to appeal to both umpires or only to one; and if the latter, to which umpire?—Yours, &c.,

Hubli, Sept. 19. RAILWAY-WALA.

THE TELEGRAPH TO CHITRAL.

IT is officially notified that messages will continue to be accepted till further orders at sender's risk for Chitral, Gairat, and Drosh and vice-versa. They will be posted over the section of Chakdara and Drosh with a delay of about two days.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its offices, Albert Buildings, Hornby Row, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. There was a very large attendance of shareholders and policy-holders, and the proceedings were noisy and excited throughout. The chairman intimated to the assembly that he was going to sign the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi and Dr. K. N. Bahadurji objected the minutes being signed, stating that the minutes of one of the three meetings held last year had not been printed and circulated. The chairman put it to the meeting if they desired that the minutes should be read, but as an overwhelming majority of members was against the reading of the minutes the proposition was declared lost. Mr. Dwarkadass and Dr. Bahadurji then objected to the confirmation of the minutes, but the sense of the members being consulted on the question, it was decided by an overwhelming majority to confirm the minutes, which were accordingly signed by the chairman. The directors' report as well as the other supplementary reports, which were printed and circulated amongst the policy-holders and shareholders were then taken as read.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E. said: Gentlemen,—I feel that I have to a certain extent to claim your indulgence for the delay that has occurred in laying before you the directors' report and audited accounts for the last year. We had fully hoped to have our meeting about the end of May last, but the rapid extension of our business, and the time that the auditors have necessarily taken in going carefully through our accounts, have prevented our being able to do so until now. However, the delay that has occurred has not been without some compensation, inasmuch as it has enabled us to give you an even more excellent account of the position and prospects of the company than we should have been able to do had our meeting taken place at an earlier date. I do not think we have ever had such a careful and searching audit as we have had this year. It extended over nearly twelve months, which shows what an enormous amount of work the auditors had to get through to certify the accounts. The result of their most careful investigation is that we are given a certificate, which is highly satisfactory. Twenty years ago he was rather a bold and sanguine man who went to the then small office of the Oriental, and took out Policy No 1. The capital then paid was only a few hundred rupees, and there was no income; and yet the first policy-holder came forward, and confident in the principles that had been enunciated by the founder of the company Mr. McLauchlan Slater, took out the first policy, and paid down the premium. Mr. Slater began with Policy No. 1, and now in course of twenty years, he has reached Policy No. 26,950. The first to join was an European, the second a Parsee, the third a Hindu; and the Mahomedan, the Jew, the Portuguese, the Singalee, and the Burmese soon followed the example. No insurance company has on its rolls representatives of more nationalities than the Oriental. The policies remaining in force at the end of 1894 were in number no less than 20,110 assuring Rs. 5,26,08,850, and the accumulated funds and other assets amounted to the sum of Rs 94,49,971-10-3; and if the accounts were brought up to date the accumulated funds would be shown to amount to *one crore and six lakhs* or thereabouts. This, gentlemen, is the result of that constant, uninterrupted and conscientious labour and care which have marked the progress of the company, and as such is, I think I may say with the full accord of those who hear me, well deserving of recognition. The company has passed through two decades, and I think it desirable on this occasion to take a retrospective as well as prospective view. At the end of the first decade the funds of the company stood at 14,41,420; at the end of the second decade they have reached in round number 95 lakhs of rupees, an increase of 555 per cent. The income derived from premiums in 1884 was Rs. 6,31,411; in 1894 it amounted to the sum of Rs. 21,32,666, an increase of 237 per cent. The expenses of management bore a ratio of 18 per cent. to the premium income in 1884; in 1894 the rate has been actually *reduced* to 16 per cent., and this does not include the large amount of premia outstanding on our new plan and part-credit policies. Were we to take these into account our rate of expenses would be still considerably less. The proposals offered to the company in 1884 were in number 1982 for sums assuring in the aggregate Rs. 60,85,300; in 1894 they reached the large total of 4,383 assuring Rs. 1,25,91,256, an increase of 106 per cent. The new business completed in 1884 was for Rs. 48,06,000; that for 1894 [illegible] of nearly 100 per cent. At the end of 1884 we had 4,823 policies in force for sums assuring Rs. 1,59,25,200; at the end of 1894 we have 20,110 policies for Rs. 526,08,850 which shows an increase of 230 per cent. On 31st December, 1884, the trust fund of the company stood at Rs. 11,84,258; at the close of 1894 it reached Rs. 84,63,523—an increase of 614 per cent. This is the record, gentlemen, of the company's operations during the decennium that has just closed. It gives me great pleasure to think that, such steady and uninterrupted advancement and prosperity should have attended the course of the company throughout. All this, I think, gives an unmistakable indication of the activity and zeal of our officers and agents, and the degree of public confidence which the company has obtained in so short a time. Gentlemen, I feel that we could do twice as much new business if all our fellow-shareholders and policy-holders were to give us their hearty co-operation and assistance. India having a population of over 300 millions is only awaking to the significance of life assurance, and if each of our shareholders and policy-holders, together numbering over 20,000 were to send from amongst their friends even a single proposal during every year, they would not only promote the interests of their own institution, but also do immense good to the country. Gentlemen, we have been told that happy is the nation that has no history. This I think means that the peaceful and even tenor of the movements of a society is better than the stir and the stress of events of a disturbing character to which history is fond of giving prominence. In the case of our company there happily is no history to relate father than this, that some three or four policy-holders took exception to the way in which the reserve fund and payment of dividend to the shareholders from the triennial profits of the company have been dealt with in the past. We have kept back nothing from you regarding this question. We have placed in your hands the Consulting Actuary's report upon whose recommendation the appropriation were proposed by the board and carried out by the general meetings; the Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General's opinion supporting that action on the whole, Mr. Kharegat's additional minute, Mr. Slater's explanatory letter, and the directors' minute relative thereto. These documents deal, I think, exhaustively with the matter, and have no doubt enabled you to see most clearly, that although there might have been some omission in respect to a literal adherence to the articles, the directors' action herein has done no practical harm to the company. The company has in general meetings confirmed what the directors have done, and neither it, nor the shareholders, nor the policy-holders have been the worse by a single rupee. The question seems to resolve itself more or less to one of mere book-keeping. The learned Advocate General's opinion indicates the course required to be followed in this matter in future, and you may rest assured that, under no circumstance will the directors depart from that course. The year under review being the closing year of the triennium no change can conveniently be made now in the manner of dealing with the profits fund. As regards dividend to shareholders their share of profits for the year being Rs. 9,000, the directors have under Article 133 resolved to take a sum of Rs. 6,000 from the reserve fund to enable them to recommend a dividend at the same rate as before, viz., 10 per cent. Power so to draw upon the reserve fund has been given by Article 1 it as advised by the Advocate-General. Gentlemen, 33 now affords me unmixed satisfaction to move that the report, which has just been taken as read, be adopted.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatau said: Gentlemen,—It is scarcely necessary, after the able statement of our chairman, that I should say anything upon the report. He has brought out in a lucid way all the salient points of the report, and shown us how much we have to congratulate ourselves upon in respect of the prosperity of the company, and how much there is on which to found a hope for it in the future. Our fund, now close upon a crore of rupees, is all invested in Government Securities. This fund may well be called enormous, but a remarkable feature about it is the very short time within which it has been made up. Another feature about it is that it has been made up from the accumulation of premia, which are undoubtedly the lowest taken by any company, the capital paid-up being a trifling amount, only a lakh and a-half. In the short period of two decades we have paid claims to the families of deceased policy-holders to the extent of rupees forty-one lakhs and fifteen thousand. Notwithstanding such a large distribution among bereaved widows and orphans, we have been able to accumulate a fund of no less than close upon a crore. One more fact worth noticing is that this accumulated fund bears a ratio of as much as one-fifth to the total insurance liability of the company, a ratio which on actuarial basis and experience may be pronounced extremely safe and sound. Last year the

Government of India notified the conversion of 4 per cent. Government Paper into 3½. This, gentlemen, will, no doubt, lessen our profits from investments, but we could not help it, our constitution permitting this description of investment only. It is, however, the safest of all investments in the world. Nevertheless, we have not suffered, and will not suffer to the same degree as other concerns, because of our very low ratio of expenses. Comparing the rate of interest and expenses of other companies of even older age with ours, I find that we save on the year's transactions a larger sum than they do, notwithstanding the low rate of interest on our accumulated funds, and this, gentlemen, indicates the cautious and prudent management that has characterised the Oriental from the beginning. This being the closing year of the triennium the necessary documents for the seventh valuation of the company are being prepared and sent to Mr. Meikle. On account of the reduction in our rate of interest, Mr. Meikle will probably now value our liabilities on a basis of 3 per cent., though he can value them, so far as I can judge, at 3½, our rate of interest being 3½. I think, however, it would be a wise policy to leave a larger margin, because a valuation based upon a rate of interest half a per cent. lower than actually earned, gives the strongest reserve. You must remember that the reduction takes effect from the second half of the year 1895, and that during the last triennium we have earned our original rate, viz., nearly 4 per cent., so that if the next valuation takes place on a basis of 3 per cent. there will be a large profit over the amount of estimated profits at the rate on which the valuation is founded. Since the sixth valuation the company has made excellent progress, and we have every reason to anticipate satisfactory results for the future. As soon as the investigation is completed the directors will have pleasure in submitting them at a properly-constituted meeting of the company. I might continue to dilate upon the state of your affairs, but it would only be a reiteration and repetition of what our chairman has said. From the first day of the company's existence it has enjoyed public confidence and its prosperity has been simply remarkable. What was, perhaps, an impossible venture in 1874 is now an undoubted success, and every one connected with the company may rest assured that not only towards himself, and those who are dear and near to him will the company's obligations be met, but that they will be met in regard to all its future members. I am delighted to find that we have a constituency of upwards of 20,000 persons. Taking a family to consist of five members each, we are entrusted with the interests of 1,00,000 souls, a number that might form a community by themselves requiring a large city to locate it in. Our chairman has in asking this large army of our members to co-operate with us in increasing the greatness of this our noble national institution, has struck a chord, which will find a sympathetic response in the hearts of not a few of you. I am sure every one connected with the company will send us a proposal from amongst his friends this year to enable us to present a still better report next year. The Oriental has done eminently well, and deserves the support of every native of India. I earnestly trust that nothing will ever arise within the company or without it, that shall disturb or diminish the onward march of the company, or lessen its unique claim to be considered the only institution of a far-reaching nature, which native co-operation has been instrumental in rearing to its present maturity and power. Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion.

Mr. Dwarkadass contended that the balance-sheet was not prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Act, and put a series of questions relating to matters of accounts. He asked how it was that a debt of about Rs. 11,000, due to one Chutterji, in whose favour a decree had been passed, was not included in the balance-sheet. He also drew the attention of the meeting to what he called discrepancies in respect of certain items mentioned in the balances as well as the summary.

A Parsee shareholder, interrupting Mr. Dwarkadass, said that he had been wasting the time of the meeting by referring to matters which were irrelevant, and which required no explanation. What Mr. Slater had done was in the interests of the company, and he ought to be thanked for it.

The Chairman tried to put down the Parsee shareholder stating that he ought not to interrupt Mr. Dwarkadass when he was addressing the meeting, but he repeated his remarks about Mr. Slater, and the directors of the company, who, he said, were unnecessarily bothered by two or three discontented policy-holders. (Laughter.) He further stated that oppositionists sought to accomplish their own ends at the expense of others.

The Chairman frequently ruled the speaker out of order, and it was with considerable difficulty that he was kept quiet.

When Mr. Dwarkadass resumed his speech, Mr. R. [illegible] addressed the meeting for about an hour, and he asked if the chairman could not limit the time, and ask speakers to be as brief as possible in their speeches.

Mr. Sorabjee Dhondee: Mr. Chairman, we are all suffocated here, and will thank you to afford us relief by asking members to curtail their speeches. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Chairman said that he had no power to compel speakers to confine themselves to certain time, but he hoped that as the sense of the meeting was against hearing Mr. Dwarkadas, that gentleman would please cut short his remarks.

Mr. Walsh remarked that it was evident that the meeting had been listening the remarks of Mr. Dwarkadass with considerable impatience.

Mr. Dwarkadass then proceeded to make observations regarding the internal management of the company, but he was stopped from further alluding to it by the Chairman.

Mr. Hormusji Shapoorjee Chothia, the company's solicitor, then rose to address the meeting, when Dr. Bahadurji asked if Mr. Hormusjee was a shareholder or a policy-holder.

Mr. Hormusjee: I am a shareholder and a policy-holder as well. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Hormusjee then explained that the directors were perfectly justified in including the item relating to Chaturji in last year's account. He severly criticised Mr. Dwarkadass' remarks in the opinion of the Advocate-General, obseaving that it was neither proper nor decent for laymen to express their opinion on professional matters however experienced they might be in litigation like Mr. Dwarkadass, who was always to be seen in the precints of the High Court—(laughter)—and was a patron of the lawyers of the city. (Renewed Laughter.) The policy-holders ought to thank the directors instead of criticising their actions for laying everything before the meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Samarth remarked that if the opinion of the Advocate-General was read between the lines it would be found that he condemned in a measure the action of the directors. (Cries of no, no.)

Dr. Bahaduaji then asked a few questions, and while the chairman was giving an explanation to one of them Dr. Bahadurjee remarked that the chairman did not understand the point.

Mr. Walsh asked Dr. Bahadurji to confine himself to the resolution before the meeting when, Dr. Bahaduri said that Mr. Walsh was intolerant, and he did not require his advice. Mr. Walsh should sit down.

Mr. Walsh: The Chairman has already given his ruling, and you must abide by it.

Dr. Bahadurji then proceeded to refer to correspondence between certain policy-holders and the directors, when the Chairman stopped him from alluding to a subject, which was not before the meeting.

Dr. Bahadurji said that the policy-holders had been abused, and they must be allowed to make their own defence.

The Chairman: Will you keep quiet. If you will go on like that I shall have to resort to extreme measures. You are out of order in alluding to the matter.

Dr. Bahadurji: It is not fair not to allow us to defend ourselves. Proceeding with his remarks, he said that a false dividend had been declared last year. (Cries of no, no.) He asked if nine-tenths of the profits as advertised in the papers had gone to the pockets of the policy-holders. He then proceeded to refer to the new system of insurance recently introduced by the company, stating that it was unprofitable business. The directors, he said, were not acting according to the advice of their own consulting actuary.

The Chairman: We are following the actuary's advice.

Dr. Bahadurji: You are making a false statement.

Several members here rose and demanded a withdrawal of the word. There was a great uproar, several members speaking loudly at a time.

Mr. Dwarkadass: Gentlemen, you are making a great uproar and give Dr. Bahadurji no opportunity to withdraw his statement.

Dr. Bahadurji said that he would withdraw the word false, but at the same time he might say that the Chairman had made an incorrect statement.

Mr. Walsh here rose and asked if the meeting was inclined to hear Dr. Bahadurji any longer.

The Chairman remarked that Dr. Bahadurji was wondering from one subject to another. He might mention that Dr. Bahadurji had been hitherto treated with far more consideration than would have been done in some meetings.

Dr. Bahadurji then contended that the policy-holders had never been paid their dues.

The Chairman having given some explanation to the several queries of Mr. Dwarkadass; the motion was put to the vote and carried by a very large majority.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal then proposed the confirmation of the appointments of Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee as directors of the company, observing that the former was, at one time, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bombay, also chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Legislative Council, and had been connected for a series of years with an eminent European firm in this city, where he had lived for upwards of a quarter of century. Dr. Cowasji, he said, was also a well-known prominent man and of strict business habits and great experience, and he (the speaker) might say that both gentlemen were eminently fitted for the post to which they had been nominated by the Board of Directors.

Mr. S. M. Moses seconded the motion but Mr. Dwarkadass opposed the confirmation of Dr. Cowasji's appointment, remarking that it was invalid inasmuch as he was not qualified at the time he was appointed, for a place on the Board.

The Chairman said that Mr. Dwarkadass was absolutely wrong in his statement. Dr. Cowasji's appointment about which they had taken legal advice was perfectly in order.

The motion was put to the vote and carried, Mr. Dwarkadass being the only dissentient.

On the motion of Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Slater, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal were re-elected directors of the company.

Messrs. Bapuji Pestanji Wadia and Muncherji Merwanji Wadia were appointed auditors for policy-holders and shareholders, respectively, on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. R. W. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, terminated the proceedings, which lasted for two hours and a-half.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLAHPORE.

On Saturday morning his Highness the Maharaja of Kolahpore arrived in Bombay to see Mr. W. Lee-Warner, who left for England by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Peninsular. His Highness left last night for Poona. During his stay in Bombay his Highness occupied the bungalow of Mr. Davur, at Mahaluxmi. Yesterday morning an address was presented to the Maharaja by the trustees of the Babulnath Mandir, at Davur Hall. At nine o'clock a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Tribhowandass Mungaldass Nathubhoy, Nana Moroba, Dharamsi Sunderdass, Dwarkadass Chhotalal, and two others waited upon his Highness, and presented him with an address, which amongst other things stated that they were very thankful to his Highness for the patronage he gave in building a *dharamsalla*, in connection with the Mandir, and for the trouble he had taken in visiting the place and performing the opening ceremony. They took the opportunity to thank his Highness for performing the opening ceremony of the new steps leading to the Mandir. The address then dwelt upon the excellent education, which his Highness had received, and expressed a hope that his subjects would be benefitted by the learning and generosity of the enlightened King like the Maharajah of Kolahpore, who gave great hopes of a brilliant future career. The address stated that the whole native community was rejoiced to see the coveted title of G.C.S.I. conferred upon the young Maharaja, who had already shown a deep interest in the welfare of his subjects. They congratulated the Maharaja on the recognition he had received at the hands of the benign British Government.

His Highness, who seemed to be deeply impressed, thanked the deputation for their kind thought in presenting him the address, and for the kind expressions contained therein. He said that what he had done in connection with the Mandir was nothing more than his duty, and he would always be ready to take part in every good movement, whenever he found time to do so, and assist all the good movements for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Tribhowandas then garlanded his Highness, who presented a copy of his photo. to each member of the deputation. After distribution of *pan supari* and *attar*, the deputation withdrew.

The arrival and departure of his Highness were of a private character.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th September 1895, compared with the Statement of 13th September, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 13. Rs.	Sept. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. at Branches	29,81,225	27,58,393
Other Deposits	5,97,48,104	6,01,58,376
Post Bills	5,277	5,277
Credits, undrawn	23,35,155	23,92,226
Rs...	8,53,13,300	8,56,85,540
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	91,31,918	92,29,491
Other authorised Securities	42,82,745	42,82,745
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	46,37,931	48,11,816
Loans do. do. do.	92,68,398	84,95,324
Bills Discounted and purchased	91,84,832	90,23,548
Dead Stock	3,97,966	3,97,966
Stamps and Stationery	22,888	22,876
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	6,93,223	7,33,862
Cash	4,74,13,039	4,83,37,914
Rs...	8,53,13,300	8,56,85,540

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.

Messages will continue to be accepted till further orders at senders risk for Chitral Gairat and Drosh and vice versa; they will be posted over the section Chakdara Drosh; delay two days.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Teheran route interrupted between Suchum and Tiflis.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	23	12	40 p.m.	...	26
Suez	23	3	0 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 23rd September, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	0	..	2
" Karachi	...	13	...	1
" Madras	...	39	..	1

As if we had not sufficient evidence already of the uncivilised state of China, a Swatow correspondent sends details of the eating of seven men by Chinese villagers in the Kwangtung Province, not much over a hundred miles from Hongkong. The country is seething with rebellious factions. In the North-west, a Mahomedan rising has assumed alarming dimensions. Li Hung Chang has gone to Peking where he has been ordered to take up a position in the Grand Secretarist of the Inner Cabinet.

The week's weather report of the Central Provinces is summarised in the following General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and warm, and there was slight rain, except in the Nagpur country, Seoni, Chhindwara, Nimar and Damoh. More rain is wanted in Balaghat, Jubbulpore and in Damoh too. Prospects of autumn crops are generally good and in Nimar excellent. Harvesting of rice has commenced in Narsinghpur. The recent rainfall in Seoni has greatly improved the rice crops in that district, and harvesting of millets is in full swing there. Preparations for winter swings are progressing. Prices steady, except those of gram which have risen in Narsinghpur.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The troops in the Gilgit Agency, which consist of Kashmir Imperial Service regiments with the Resident's escort of 200 rifles of the 32nd Pioneers, will probably be placed under command of a selected officer with rank superior to that of the officers now attached for duty to the regiments.

A resolution has been issued by the Government of India regarding the organisation of a Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service. The pay proposed by the Veterinary Conference has been cut down, but the opinions of Local Governments on the scale proposed is asked before final orders are passed. The Veterinary School at Lahore is to be raised to the rank of a College, a third year being added to its course. The Government will provide for the training of qualified men for all district establishments.

In the final tie in the Durand football tournament at Simla on Friday the Highland Light Infantry scored six goals to one made by the Somerset Light Infantry. The H. L. I. thus carry away the trophy in the shape of a silver football, which they have won for three consecutive years.

An artillery camp-of-exercise will be held in the Punjab Command during the coming cold weather: the sum of Rs. 5,000 having been allotted to cover the expenses.

Owing to frequent collisions between European soldiers and natives on the Jutogh and Simla roads during the football tournament, it was found necessary to have the road patrolled by a military picquet between the hours of 9 and 12.

Not very long ago a Calcutta "commercial" was robbed in the East Indian Railway traffic quarters at Cawnpore of about Rs. 1,600 in G. C. notes, etc. Two notes of Rs. 100 each were traced to Calcutta, and two men, Vetriano and Solomon, were brought down to Cawnpore for trial. About Rs. 800 were traced to two natives of Cawnpore. The case was concluded at Cawnpore recently in the Magistrate's court, and the two natives were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, and the man Vetriano to eight months. About Rs. 1,000 of the total sum stolen have been recovered.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 24th August, were, for passengers, etc. Rs. 81,048 11-9 and for goods, etc., Rs. 74,364-13-5 making altogether Rs. 155,413-9-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 149-2-5. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 150,841-1-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 144-12-2.

Although according to advices by the last mail the week's sales of Indian tea were still below the average, the outlook for Indian planters is hopeful. Buyers are returning to town, and as the season of the year is approaching when demand from the provinces usually commences to be active more confidence is being generally shown in the purchasing of tea. The fact that a larger quantity arrived from India in the early part of the season may have caused some fear of over-supply, and thus conduced towards the very low prices ruling for medium Pekoes and Broken Pekoes. It must not, however, be forgotten that, owing to better transport arrangements, shipment has been effected more rapidly than last year, and that although a few weeks ago export from Calcutta was ahead, it is now about on a par with the same date last year. In addition to this, reports both from India and Ceylon seem to indicate that the supply available for the present season will not be as large as was originally anticipated.

Until a day or two ago the meteorological reports for the past week showed fine weather prevailing over the greatest part of North-West India. On the 18th, however, a change began due to important developments over the Bay. The chart of Sunday 15th showed that a depression was apparently forming over the centre of the Bay, while that of the 16th showed that a storm was developing and moving northward. All this time it was supposed the storm would move on a curved path and strike the Bengal coast near Barisal, but the centre, which moved very slowly, was shown to be to the south of Saugor Island on the 18th, and was moving north-westward. It crossed the coast on the night of the 18th, and was near Ranchi on the morning of the 20th. The storm brought up a heavy burst of rain with it. On the 16th the heaviest rainfall was in Lower Burma, on the 17th there was heavy rain over the whole of Burma, on the 18th the rain extended to Lower Bengal, on the 19th to the whole of Bengal, and on the 20th to the east of the North-West Provinces. Benares and Gorakhpur received nearly five inches in twentyfour hours. Hazaribagh six inches in forty-eight hours, and many places between one and three inches.

The old Buddhist Road over the Malakand was a revelation to the engineers of the Chitral Relief Force. Its alignment was excellent, the cuttings through the rocky spurs which had to be crossed had been boldly made, and in general construction it could scarcely have been improved, though of course after centuries of disuse portions of the road-way had been obliterated. But the Buddhists did not merely show skill in roadmaking. They had a good eye for country where military considerations were involved, and the positions they took up for holding the Malakand Pass and the crossing of the Swat River were well chosen. It is on the ruins of their forts that our posts will now be built, and our sepoys will mount guard where the Buddhist sentries walked two thousand years or more ago. Thus at Chakdarah a rocky eminence affords complete command of the suspension bridge which has been recently built over the Swat River. The one approach to it from the hills can be secured by block-houses, and no tribal force would attempt to assail it. It will be converted into a fortified post and from the parapets Maxim guns can be trained so as to sweep the river-banks at short and medium ranges. The Buddhists held the rock as the ruins testify, and the remains of the old covered waterway leading to the stream can still be seen. They had no rifles or machine-guns, but with the weapons in use at that distant period they doubtless held their bridge without difficulty. The Swat Valley and the adjacent country is full of Buddhist ruins, and all these testify to the energy and determination of the military-colonists who swarmed out of the Peshawar Valley and established towns and posts beyond the mountain barrier to the north.

Exceptional importance will mark the approaching manœuvers of the French Army of the Eastern-Division, as they are to be carried out close to the Alsatian frontier, and the troops will traviers a good deal of the ground which was fought over during the Franco-German War. The Sixth, Seventh, an Eighth Army corps are to operate in the same district wherein they would be concentrated in the even of a mobilisation; and the final review is to be held on the banks of the Moselle, near Epinal, the capital of the Department of the Vosges. In selecting this ground, the military authorities have no intention of offending German susceptibilites. So states an army expert, who, writing on the subject, affirms that the Minister for War, the members of the Higher Military Council, and General Saussier, who is to direct the manœuvres, have come to the conclusion that the autumnal operations of the forces should be used not only for the training of the rank and file, but also for the instruction of general officers and their subordinates. Epinal is strongly fortified, the frontier is well guarded by cavalry, and in a few weeks nearly 100,000 French troops will be massed under the command of the general who is designated for the supreme control of the Army in the event of war. In handing the troops which are to be placed under his command, General Saussier also intends to attach especial importance to the victualling and transport services and to marching. Changes of tactics to suit the exigencies of the new quick-firing and long-distance guns will be made, but the reports on this subject will be kept strictly secret. The manœuvres, properly so-called, are to begin on September 10 and end on September 19. A brigade of marine infantry is to be ordered out with the three army corps. The so-called northern force engaged in the operations is to be under the command of General Jamont, while that of the south will be led by General de Negrier. President Felix Faure will watch the close of the manœuvres, and distribute honours after the final review near Epinal.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, in the absence of the chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders the accounts of the company for its past official year ended on the 30th June 1895. The statement of profit and loss shows that the earnings of the company during the past year amount to Rs 1,72,758-6-10, which sum, including the balance of Rs. 365-0-10, brought forward from the previous year's account, makes a total of Rs. 1,73,123-7-8; this result, your directors trust, will be considered satisfactory. From the above amount your directors have already declared and paid to the shareholders an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 35 per share for the half-year ended on the 31st of December last, absorbing Rs. 35,000; this leaves a balance of Rs. 1,38,123-7-8, available for disposal. From the above balance of profit your directors have carried Rs. 65,000 to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund account, and Rs. 15,000 to that of the reserve fund account, making a total of Rs. 80,000. After deducting the above amount there now remains the sum of Rs. 58,123-7-8, which your directors recommend should be appropriated as below:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1895, Rs. 50,000; bonus to company's employes, Rs. 5,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 3,123-7-8;—total Rs. 58,123-7-8. Your directors beg to state that one ring spinning frame, one cop winding frame, two ring doubling frames, and one Oldham willow have been added to the machinery of your mill. The mill buildings, machinery and stock of cotton and yarn, &c., at the mill are insured for Rs. 18,37,000. Two of your directors, Mr. Khimji Bodani and Dr. Pestanji Muncherji, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last was declared. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned out of the profits to be distributed as bonus to the company's employes and mill-hands at the discretion of the agents. Mr. Khimjee Bodani and Dr. Pestanjee Muncherjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Rustomjee Hormusjee Jalbhai and Shamjee Runchhord were proposed to be appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each; but there being no seconder, the proposition fell through. Messrs. Roopsing Mathuradas Lowjee and Shamjee Runchhord were then proposed as auditors, and were unanimously elected. The best thanks of the shareholders were voted to the directors, and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, for their able and efficient management of the affairs of the company during the past year. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-first general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was as follows:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual report and audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account made up for the year ended 30th June 1895. The profit earned by the company during the year amounts to Rs. 1,49,792-5-6. This amount, together with Rs. 444-13-6, brought forward from last year's account, makes the total sum of Rs. 1,50,237-3-0 to the credit of the profit and loss account. Out of the above amount an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share, absorbing Rs. 34,825, was paid for the half-year ending 31st December 1894. Rs. 60,000 have been transferred to the machinery deterioration fund account, and Rs. 10,000 to the reserve fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,412-3-0. Your directors now recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share be paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1895. This payment will require Rs. 44,775, and there will therefore be left a balance of Rs. 637-3-0, to be carried to the next year's account. Your directors are glad to report that the engine and boilers referred to in para. 3 of the last report have been erected, and working since February 1895. In consequence of this erection your mill was partly closed during the months of January and February last, otherwise the result would have been more favourable. Your directors have ordered out from England, for adding to the machinery of your mill, three drawing frames, one slubbing frame, one intermediate frame, four doubling frames, six new flat cards and one pair weft mule; also twelve roving frames, two pairs mule, and one boiler for replacement. All of these are expected to arrive very shortly. They have also made arrangements to put a complete installation of Drosophore humidifiers in the weaving shed of your mill. Your directors are glad to report that the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of the late Shett Dwarkadas Vussonji was performed on the 31st January last, when the new engines were started. Your directors beg to report that Gokuldas Purshotum, of the firm of Parshotum Shamji, through whom this company's cloth was sold on commission, became insolvent in November last. The debt due by this firm to this company amounts to Rs. 73,005-13-1, in respect of which as well as the debt due by the same firm to the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the agents for and on behalf of both the companies have obtained an equitable mortgage of their property, situate at the Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwar Road, Bombay, and in respect of which legal steps are taken. This company thereupon sold their piece-goods in a shop hired in the cloth market for a short time, and from 1st January last made an arrangement with another dealer, Mr. Virchand Rowjee, for sale of their goods on commission. Two of your directors, Messrs. Goculdas Devji and Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You shall have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share for the half-year ending 30th June last was declared. Messrs. Goculdas Devji and Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpall, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Nowrojee Cowasji and Ramdas Ludha were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and agents for their good and efficient management of the company's affairs; and with the customary compliment to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

The thirteenth general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors beg to lay before the shareholders the annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June 1895. Owing to the late and short yield of the crop in most of the cotton districts, your directors beg to report that the result of the working of the presses is not so satisfactory as was anticipated in the beginning of the year. It is, however, hoped the working of the presses this year will be found to compare favourably with most of the press companies in Bombay. The number of bales pressed during the year was 46,726, as against 60,688 during the preceding year. The directors are further glad to state that they have renewed the lease of land from the Bombay Port Trust for a further period of two years commencing from 1st October 1894, on the same stipulations as before. As will appear from the accompanying profit and loss account, the company has made, after providing for all working expenses, a net profit of Rs. 13,965-14-2, which, with Rs. 6,910-15-5, brought forward from last year's accounts, amounts to Rs. 20,876-13-7, and which the directors now propose to dispose of as follows:—Dividend of Rs. 12½ per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of 1,000 shares, Rs. 12,500; depreciation fund account, Rs. 6,800; balance to be carried forward, Rs. 1,576-13-7;—Rs. 20,876-13-7. From the audited balance-sheet it will be observed that your directors have been able to recover this year from the estate of Mr. Ookerda Khetsey Rs. 153-0-3 only, being the second and final dividend at the rate of one anna in the rupee on 15th August 1895, and that the balance, Rs. 18-15-0, due to the company, has been written off. Your directors are sorry to report the resignation of a seat on the board of Mr. C. Douglas on account of his departure to Europe in March last. Mr. Douglas has rendered valuable services during the period of his connection with the company extending over 11 years. Messrs. Dorabjee C. Shroff and Hormusjee M. Chichgar retire in terms of clause 80 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to elect your auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

It was proposed that the directors' report and audited accounts be approved and adopted. An amendment to this was proposed by Mr. Hormusjee R. Umrigar, seconded by Mr. Damodher Gordhundas, and carried unanimously, that the report and audited accounts be approved and adopted subject to the following modifications, namely, to carry to depreciation fund Rs. 6,300, instead of Rs. 6,800, and to distribute Rs. 500 as bonus to the company's employes in such manner as the secretaries and treasurers may think proper. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12½ per share for the year ending 30th June last was declared. Messrs. Dorabjee C. Shroff, and Hormusjee M. Chichgar, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Muncherjee Cowasjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 100 per audit. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting and was adopted:—

The directors have much pleasure in laying before the shareholders their twenty-first annual report of the working of the company for the year ended 30th June last. They are glad to say that the mills at Nagpur have been working very satisfactorily and the result has been quite as favorable as in previous years. The ginning factories have, as usual, rendered great assistance in securing cotton for the mills and have proved a source of profit. Nearly the whole of the new weaving shed machinery, alluded to in their last report, has now been running for some time. A few looms intended for this and the old weaving room still remain undelivered. All the carding engines have arrived and the greater portion of them is already at work. The directors hope that the outlay on this additional machinery will soon begin to give a good return. According to the special resolution of shareholders, passed and confirmed at the extraordinary general meetings held on 25th September and 13th October, 1894, the directors have issued and distributed among shareholders 3,000 new shares of Rs. 250 each. The 281 unallotted shares of Rs. 250 each of the third, fourth and fifth issues were sold by the directors in December last at rates ranging from Rs. 712½ to 720. The par value of these shares was credited to the capital account and the premium of Rs. 1,29,498-11-0 to the reserve fund account. This year a sum of Rs. 29,416-1-0 is carried to the credit of mill insurance fund account, being ratable premium on the value of all uninsured property of the company. The sum calculated for this year's depreciation and renewal of buildings and machinery, as usual, amounts to Rs. 2,24,356. As however a sum of Rs. 83,343-5-11, being value of old machinery pulled out, and another of Rs. 42,032-4-0, being expenditure for repairs to buildings and machinery, making a total of Rs. 1,25,375-9-11, have already been debited to the profit and loss account for the current year, the directors have credited only the balance of Rs. 98,980-6-1 to this account. As also a sum of Rs. 4,420-0-4, the amount of forfeited wages for the year 1891-92, is credited to the workmen's gratuitous pension fund account, they have only taken to the credit of this account Rs. 7,000 from this year's profit. The risk from fire to such a large profit-earning concern as ours, being great and serious, the directors thought it advisable to make close enquiries, here and in Europe, with fire insurance companies, as to the possibility of securing our profits against contingencies from fire accidents. But the proposals received were far from satisfactory or feasible and as another effectual protection against accidents of the above nature, they have resolved to build up as quickly as possible a fund sufficient for giving, for one year at least, to the shareholders a dividend equal to the average of ordinary years. With that object, they have taken the large sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to the credit of the reserve fund. After deducting these and other sums the net profit for the year comes to Rs. 7,06,146-15-9, which, together with the sum of Rs. 75,815-12-3 brought forward from last year's account makes up the sum of Rs. 7,81,962-12-0. Out of this Rs. 2,62,500 having been paid last March as an ad-interim dividend, at the rate of Rs. 35 per share of Rs. 500 each and Rs. 17-8 per share of Rs. 250 each, a disposable balance is now left of Rs. 5,19,462-12. From this the directors recommend that Rs. 4,50,000 be appropriated to the payment of a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share on 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 30 per share on 9,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, and the balance of Rs. 69,462-12 be carried to next year's account. Messrs. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, two of the present directors, according to Article 88 of your deed, retire by rotation. They are, however, eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly. You will be requested to elect auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share on 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 30 per share on 9,000 shares of Rs. 250 each. Messrs. Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors. Messrs. Palonji Framji Mehta and Hormusji Edulji Davar, were reappointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the managing director and chairman of the meeting terminated the proceedings.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd September 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·876
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of wind*	NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	169
Fall of Rain	0·52
Total fall during month	11·49
" " year	63·49
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd Sept.	0·00

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 22.

10 p.m.	78·4

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	82·4

"Peter Lombard," in the *Church Times*, tells the following story of a bishop and his candidates for ordination, adding that the bishop in question was not Thorold, but Fowler Short, late of St. Asaph:—"'Gentlemen,' said the Bishop to the trembling candidates, 'I wish to know what ability you possess in visiting the sick. I shall go into the next room and imagine myself a sick man, and you will come in one by one and minister to me. Don't be afraid, but act just as you would to one of your peasant parishioners." Enter a very nervous young deacon, shaking all over, and wishing he could be fifty miles off. He looked all at sea, at last screwed up his courage. 'Well, Tom,' said he, 'what's the matter?' 'Very ill,' said the patient; 'I am afraid I am in a bad way.' The poor curate looked nonplussed and hopeless, but a bright idea struck him. He felt the patient's pulse. The patient submitted. Silence again. Curate again nonplussed, but again inspired. 'Put out your tongue,' was his direction. And again the soi-disant sick man obeyed. 'Go along and get to your work,' said the curate, briskly. 'There's nothing the matter with you; you are only shamming.' Bishop was much delighted, and soon after gave the young man a living."

An interesting steamer is just about to be started on some lakes a few miles distant from Copenhagen, the peculiar feature being that the steamer has to make a short journey overland, the two lakes being divided by a strip of land. Across this a railway has been constructed, crossing a high road, which necessitates a gradient on both sides of 1 in 50, the metals being ordinary rails. At the two ends the rails have been carried into an under the water on a wooden stucture. By means of piles the steamer is guided on to the rails, which correspond in position with two wheels fixed on each side of the steamer. The steamer goes then on to the rails at "full speed," and travels up the rails on the one side and down the incline on the other, into the water, where the propeller again takes over its function. The engine is comparatively powerful, and in addition to the usual propeller shaft there is another shaft, which, by means of a chain, works the small wheels on which the steamer crosses the rails. The boat also has a powerful brake to moderate its speed down the incline. The steamer is 44 feet long, capable of holding seventy passengers, and the engine indicates 27 horse-power. All the trials have passed off perfectly satisfactorily.

Japan and Spain have been amicably arranging their boundaries in the Bashee Channel. A section of the Japanese Press refers to this as an attempt to check Japan's 'national movement' towards the South. While disavowing any intention to disturb the peace of the world, they certainly assume a bellicose attitude.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

Before Mr. Grierson, District Magistrate of Howrah, on Tuesday, Andrew Anderson, storekeeper in the firm of Messrs. Burn and Co., engineers, in Telkul Ghat Road, Howrah, was brought up under arrest and charged under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a coolie, named Baghal Uria, employed in the same firm, by kicking him, causing injuries and necessitating his removal to the Howrah Hospital, where he expired on the 9th instant. Rai Nursing Chunder Dutt, Bahadur, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. M. Zorab, instructed by Messrs. Orr, Robertson and Burton, solicitors, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution opened with the reading of the dying deposition of the deceased which was recorded on the 5th instant by Mr. Grierson. The deceased stated that he was employed as a coolie at Messrs. Burn & Co.'s yard, Howrah. On the 19th ultimo while he was carrying some iron machinery along with others the godown Sahib came up and kicked him on the lower part of his body. He was bleeding from the injuries received; when assaulted he fell down. The Sahib told the Sirdar to put him in a gari and send him home. On the following day he was sent to the hospital. He said that he was told by the Sahib to say that he had fallen down and hurt himself. He also said that the Sahib promised to compensate him and his family.

Babu Amrita Lall Dey, Assistant Surgeon at the Howrah Hospital, examined, said:—I was present when Baghai Uria gave his deposition in the hospital. Baghai's deposition was the only deposition that was taken on the 5th of September. The man was admitted into the hospital on the 20th of August suffering from rupture. I cannot say exactly how the injuries were caused. Judging from my past experience, the injuries might have been caused by a fall or a blow or by a blunt substance or through kicking. Kicking with a boot would cause the injuries. The boot (shown) would have caused the injuries. The deceased was in hospital from the 20th August to the 9th instant, the date of his death. The Magistrate took the dying deposition on the 5th instant, after which the deceased's condition grew worse, and he was unable to give further evidence. I attended the patient all the time. He died from blood-poisoning induced by the injuries described. The patient would not abide by the treatment prescribed to him. This circumstance caused blood poisoning. The deceased was not a strong man. He was about 30 or 35 years of age. The body of the deceased was indentified at the morgue by Hurry Das Sirdar and Bimbo Dhur Dass.

Dr. R. D. Murray, the Civil Surgeon, was next examined. He deposed to having examined the body of the deceased at the morgue. The body was emaciated, while the physique was fragile. Having detailed the injuries and the manner of their treatment, Dr. Murray said that he used to see the deceased almost daily in the hospital. In his opinion death in the first place was due to blood-poisoning arising from the rupture, and, secondly, to the deceased's own fault by interfering with the treatment given him. The deceased was most unmanageable. Blood-poisoning was by no means a necessary consequence of the injuries described. On the admission of deceased to the hopital witness did not treat it as a fatal case. He had every hope of the man's recovery. He saw the patient on his admission to the hospital, and there was no apparent injury except a slight swelling. A kick from a boot would have caused the injury. He (Dr. Murray) knew Mr Anderson. He interviewed him at his house on the evening previous to the admission of the deceased to hospital in consequence of what he had heard, and asked him if he had kicked the deceased. He replied in the affirmative. Accused further told him that deceased had been idling and so he gave him a slight kick, so as to make him turn to work. Dr. Murray then said that on two subsequent occasions during his professional rounds he saw the accused who enquired how the deceased was getting on, and he informed him that the man at that time was progressing favourably.

In cross-examination, Dr. Murray said the deceased from the very commencement began interfering with the treatment given him in hospital. If he had not done so he would have recovered in about three weeks. There was a case in which a patient was only one week in hospital and was able to go to work. If all had gone on well the deceased would have probably left hospital at the end of about three weeks. He (witness) could not recollect the exact words used by Anderson on the first occasion he saw him. Anderson's statement gave him the impression that the deceased was seated idling when on the approach of Anderson he rose and turned to his work. He did not enquire of Anderson as to what portion of the body he had desired to kick the deceased. Had the deceased been discharged cured in three weeks he would have been able to do his work as a coolie.

Mr. William Steele, examined, said: I reside at Telkul Ghat Road, I am yard manager of Burn and Co. I know Mr. Anderson, he is in charge of the stores. He is known among the natives as godown Sahib. On the 20th August a complaint was made by two coolies against the godown Sahib. I saw blood on the dhooti of the deceased. This man made no complaint. I wrote a note to Mr. Anderson, who came to me. The injured man was sitting on the door next to me. I asked Anderson if it was true that he had kicked the man. He replied that he had kicked a man, but he did not think that he could have hurt him. I advised him to take the man to his office and treat him. Anderson and the deceased then left the office. A carriage was sent for, and I saw the injured man being put into it. I told the driver to take him to a doctor, I had a conversation with Anderson afterwards. I don't remember that anything special was said about the case. I was told by Mr. Anderson that the injured man was removed to hospital the next day. Before the police enquiry I did not know the man's name.

Murkando Biswas said:—I am a coolie sirdar's mate. I knew Baghai. He died about nine days ago. I saw his corpse in the morgue. He came to the Howrah General Hospital owing to injuries caused by a kick, which was inflicted on him by the godown Sahib. On the 19th of August Baghai and four others were lifting a box containing some machinery, when I saw the godown Sahib come from the back and kick Baghai. The four others had lifted their side of the box, and Baghai, being a weak man, could not lift his side, and the godown Sahib, with an oath, kicked him with his boots. I took Baghai to Hurry Das Sirdar, and then we went to the gunner, who referred us to Mr. Steele. We saw Mr. Steel at his office. Afterwards I went to work. I saw Baghai at my lodgings, he was crying the whole night. I did not see him again, but heard that he went to hospital the next day. The box mentioned above was being lifted inside the store godown near the doorway to the north about four cubits from the door. The doorway faces the east and Baghai was inside. The Sahib was inside the godown coming from the south. He kicked him and went away again to the south. As I arrived at the doorway I saw the assault.

Two other coolies who had been with the deceased at the time of the occurrence gave evidence. The case was adjourned for further hearing till Friday next, the accused meanwhile being enlarged on bail on his personal recognisance for Rs. 2,000 and one surety for Rs. 1,000.

During the recent manœuvres seventy-eight chief officers and 1,196 men of the Coastguard were embarked for service, which appears to be a rather smaller proportion than is usual. In some respects, however, the mobilisation was on a smaller scale than has been customary, and for this reason it may be that the call on the Coastguard was not so heavy; but why is it that it should be found necessary to send Coastguardmen from Kent to man the ships from Holyhead and Queenstown? The Royal Naval reserve men embarked comprised 232 first-class men, 314 of the second class, and twenty-nine firemen. At present professional opinion varies greatly on the subject of the value of these Reserve seamen. The Commander of a battleship who writes to the *Globe* has not a good word to find for them. He says one has only to walk round a division, and even a landsman could pick out the different sorts. See them at work; the difference then is even more marked, and at drill still more. The merchant seamen never get out of their slouch, their build is quite different, their style of dress most marked. Therefore, he holds, the Royal Naval Reserve system is totally wrong. The fellows might make very good Army, or even Marine, Reserve men, but they are of no use as seamen. When any work is going on they simply stand by and look on, while the regular bluejackets smile at the idea of their being of any use in their part of the ship; they are only in the way. This officer says he has seen them after six months' training during the winter cruise, and they left much the same as they came. And this was really not because of any unwillingness to teach them, but on account of their inattention and incapacity to learn. And yet the Admiralty is paying an enormous sum for a very inferior article, notwithstanding that at the present time we are not so badly off for men, of whom there are plenty in the depots. These Reserve men, for twenty-eight days mostly doing nothing, will each cost the country £3 15s., exclusive of railway fare and subsistence.

Pigeon versus Telegraph at Hebbal on Sunday last, says the *Soldier*, resulted in a win for the feathered one. Mr. Adams, of the 48th, despatched the wire, and Q. M. S. Fairgrieves, Secretary of the Talavera Homing Society, liberated the bird simultaneously at 8-30 a.m. The message was sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Chaytor Commanding the 48th. The bird, another one of course, brought back the reply in 25 *minutes*. The wire reply was not in camp until 9-39.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MM. A. and L. Lumiere, of Paris, have modified the kinetoscope of Edison by a mechanism which allows of 15 pictures reaching the eye in a second. The same apparatus also serves to take the photographs and print the transparencies required. It was recently exhibited at the offices of the "Revue Generale des Sciences," Paris.

In order to find a substitute for phosphorus in matches, M. Schlœsing has undertaken numerous experiments, the results of which have been communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris. Chlorate of potash is the most promising material, and its explosive tendency can be mitigated by admixture with sulphur, hyposulphite of lead, and sulphide of antimony. The mixture is embodied in a paste with oxide of zinc or oxide of iron.

A bulletin on the pasteurisation of milk and cream has been issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Wisconsin. The process kills 99·7 per cent. of the bacteria in the milk, including typhoid and diphtheria microbes, and those micro-organisms associated with the intestinal troubles of infants, especially during summer. The introduction of pasteurised milk among the poor of New York has, it seems, done much to reduce the rate of infant mortality in that city. It is a very important subject from a hygienic and commercial point of view, and this report of Dr. Russell's is well worth the attention of our dairy farmers and restaurateurs.

The Madras Government have undertaken an ethnological survey of the native races, castes, and tribes of Southern India. The Government Museum in Madras is, we may add, becoming a very valuable institution from an educational point of view, and is being patronised by numerous visitors.

From the statistics of lightning strokes in the United States, it appears that by far the most accidents to buildings occur in the first half of the year. Barns, however, are an exception to this rule. Mr. McAdie explains this anomaly by supposing that a full barn is warmer than an empty one, and that the heated and somewhat moist air rising from the straw or hay is more conductive than cooler air, and "attracts" the lightning.

The Museum of Natural History at Nimes is in some respects a model of its kind. It contains specimens of all the productions of the Department of the Gard or surrounding district. Moreover, there are prehistoric landscapes with primitive cave and stone dwellings or dolmens, and effigies of their red-bearded tenants clad in skins and coarse linen, who are ornamented with shells, and armed with flint lances, serpentine hatchets, and flint knives.

The Prefecture of Paris have decided to unite all the municipal observatories under one direction that of M. Jaubert, founder of the meteorological observatory of the Tour Saint Jacques. The special object of this measure is to study the meteorology of Paris with a view to the health and convenience of the population.

According to the "Journal of Malacology," the Chinese wash fine silk in very pure water, and as ordinary well water is unsuitable, it is purified by putting a quantity of molluscs (Piaudines) in it for a day. These prey on the organic matter it contains and therefore act as filters.

A useful addition is now being made to the electric lighting in the reading-room of the British Museum. Hitherto the upper shelves of the reference library round the room have been in shadow, and readers were unable to read their titles, but glow lamps in reflectors are now being fixed to light them up. We may add that the reading-room has been much less close and stuffy this summer than in former years, owing to the enlightened management having taken steps to improve the ventilation, perhaps on the hint of a letter in the "Times." The reading-room ought, in fact, to have a constant supply of fresh air by means of air propellers worked by electricity or other means.

An American inventor, Mr. A. S. Krotz, electrician to the Springfield Street Railway, U. S. A., has devised an electrical gun which he estimates will throw from 700 to 1,000 shots a minute. It consists of a brass tube surrounded with helices of wire, through which currents of electricity are passed in turn. The helices become magnetic, one after another from the breach to the muzzle, and the iron ball is sucked out of the gun with increasing velocity.

Herr Shubler finds that of a thousand species of flowers 284 are white, 226 yellow, 220 red, 141 blue, 75 violet, 36 green, 12 orange, 4 brown, and 2 black.

Herr J. Weisner has come to the conclusion that all luxuriant vegetation is produced under conditions of comparatively feeble, and especially of diffused daylight. Intense sunlight is not an advantage to a plant growing in unfavourable conditions, and especially in poor dry soil. Tropical plants receive more sunlight than temperate on the whole, yet the latter receive a more intense light than the former in the spring time.

" While the British Association meets at Ipswich, the Mayor and the Ipswich Scientific Society will hold soirees, and there will be geological and dredging expeditions in the neighbourhood. One of the most interesting papers read will be that of Mr. Whitaker on the borings for coal at Stutton. Major-General Webber will discourse on light railways for agricultural districts, Mr. J. Napier on the treatment of sewage at Norwich, Mr. P. V. Luke on the field telegraph of the Chitral campaign, Mr. Preece on telegraphy through the air, Professor Petrie on flint and metal working in ancient Egypt, Mr. Sidney Hartland on the ethnographical survey now in progress in the United Kingdom, Miss Layard on the Folk Lore of Ipswich, Dr. Munro on the lake village of Glastonbury, and the Neolithic Station of Butmir. The important question of interfering with the civilisations of other races will be discussed by Lord Stanmore, Professors Douglass and Haddon, Dr. R. N. Cust, and letters of the late R. Louis Stevenson on the subject will be read.

There is little to suggest a snowstorm in the appearance of the aerial curls and feathers that are named by meteorologists cirrus clouds. But Dr. A. Benson, during his recent lofty ballon voyage in Germany, passed through a cirrus cloud at a height exceeding five miles and a half, and found that it consisted of small but perfectly formed flakes of snow. It was a little snowstorm floating high in the sky. If it had descended earthward it would have been turned into mist or rain. During this voyage, which was one of the most extraordinary balloon trips on record, Dr. Benson attained a height of nearly six miles. He would undoubtedly have lost consciousness—as Mr. Glasher did, in his still loftier ascent many years ago—if he had not resorted to an expedient which reminds one of the ingenious devices of some of Jules Verne's extraordinary heroes. Dr. Benson carried with him bags of oxygen, and breathed this gas mingled with air, after he had attained a height where the atmosphere was too light, for comfortable respiration. He found that above 26,000 feet he could not dispense with the use of oxygen from his bags. The temperature at the highest point that he attained 31,496 feet was about 54 deg. Fahr. below zero. If at this time he had floated over the world's loftiest mountain, Mount Everest, in the Hymalayas, he would have been nearly 2,500 feet above the highest point of that tremendous peak.

M. Ducharte recently made known to the French Academy of Sciences the results of an experiment made by M. Maxime Lecomte in Congo upon a tree of the genus "Musenga." Upon making incisions in the trunk of it and placing a pail at the foot of the tree, more than ten quarts of pure water collected in thirteen hours. The gorillas, it seems, are in the habit of slaking their thirst at these hidden fountains, and regulate the flow of liquid at will by pulling off different-sized branches. Many years ago Dr. Wallich found in the province of Martaban, Africa, a plant belonging to the same natural order, whose soft and porous wood discharged, when wounded, a very large quantity of a pure and tasteless fluid, which was quite wholesome, and was used as a beverage by the natives. This plant was named by Dr. Wallich the water vine, and has been placed in the genus "Phytocrene," which signifies "plant fountain." These plants form a remarkable exception to the usual character of the order, which embraces species that produce a milky Juice—such, for example, as the celebrated cow tree, or "Palo de Vaca," of South America, which yields a copious supply of a rich and wholesome milk, as good as that of the cow, and used for the same purpose.

The motion of a pianoforte wire when struck has been recently investigated by Kaufmann, whose paper on the subject is accompanied by a set of interesting photographic records. By vibrating the wire in front of a luminous slit and throwing the image of it upon very sensitive paper rotating upon a cylinder, a white line is traced upon a black ground. This line which is due to the interruption of the luminous slit by the opaque wire, exhibits all the motions of the particular point in the wire which is crossed by the slit. In order to bring the plane of the slit into exact coincidence with the wire, an image of the slit, produced by a lens with the aid of the electric arc, was thrown upon the wire itself. Since the hammer struck the point photographed, the motion of the wire was traced from the very first, the commencement of the vibration being the most interesting stage. Hard and soft hammers were tried, the latter corresponding to those actually used in the piano. But the practically most important result was the proof that when a wire is struck at a point between one-seventh and one-ninth of its length, the fundamental tone has a maximum, and the harmonics are very feeble. Hence a wire thus struck gives its strongest and richest tone.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

5TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING

(16TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS),—1895.

Programme of sports to be held in Bombay during the Week 14th to 19th October, 1895.

PROGRAMME:

The following is the programme of the various sports and competitions that will take place:—

I.—ATHLETIC SPORTS—14th and 15th October.

A two days' Athletic Meeting will be held to the following programme:—

100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup)
½ mile Flat Race.
120 yards Hurdle Race
¼ mile Flat Race
High Jump
Wide Jump
Throwing the Cricket Ball
Putting the Shot
120 yards Veterans' Handicap (Members only)
150 yards Handicap (Members only)
220 yards Flat Race Handicap (Members only)
½ mile Steeplechase Handicap (Members only)
½ mile Steeplechase (Foot-ball playing Members)
1 mile Bicycle Handicap (Bombay Cycling Club).
100 yards Flat Race (all comers)
¼ mile Flat Race (all comers)
½ mile Flat Race (all comers)
1 mile Walking Race (all comers)
(Foot-ball Race (British Soldiers and Sailors)
½ mile Steeplechase (Native Soldiers)
100 yards Flat Race (School boys under 14)
220 yards Flat Race (School boys 14 years of age and over)
Tug of War

CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

The following ChallengeCups are offered for competition:—

For Event No. 1—Gymkhana Challenge Cup—Present holder, Mr T Reed, Y M C A

For Event No 13—The Buff's Challenge Cup—Presented by the Officers of the East Kent Regiment—Present Holder, Mr A J O'Brien, 10th Bo I. Prizes will be given in addition to the above. For the remaining events valuable prizes will be presented.

"YOUNG" CUP.

The "Young" Cup, open to Members only, is presented to the winner of the greatest number of marks according to the following scale and is held by him until the following Meeting:—Events 1, 2, 3, 4 and 12. 10 First. 5 Second. 3 Third. Events, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11. 8 First. 4 Second. 2 Third, and 2 marks extra to any one who beats or equals the following standards:—100 yards, 10 2-5 seconds. Quarter mile, 55 seconds. Hurdles, 18 seconds. High Jump, 5 ft. 5 ins. Wide Jump, 20 ft. Putting Shot, 33 feet. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 100 yards. Half mile race, 2 minutes 5 seconds. The "Young" Cup is at present held by Mr. F. W. Woodward, 1st Loyal N. Lanc. Regt. The Challenge Cups will be withheld unless there are 3 bona-fide starters. First Prizes will be withheld unless there are 2 bona-fide starters. Second Prizes will be given only when 5 or more start. Third Prizes will be given only when 7 or more start.

ENTRIES AND ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance Fees will be payable as follows:—Rs. 3 per event for Events Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Re. 1 per event for Events Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18. Rs. 8 per team for Events No. 23. Entrance free for Events 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Events 1 to 8 are open to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and the Services.

Events 9 to 12 are open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. To qualify for the Veterans' Race, Members must have resided not less than 10 years in the East.

Event 13 is open to Foot-ball playing Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.

Event 14 is open to Members of the Bombay Cycling Club only.

Events 15 to 18 are open to all comers.

Event 19 is open to British Soldiers and Sailors only.

Event 20 is open to Native Soldiers only.

Events 21 and 22 are open to representatives from schools belonging to the B. H. S. A. A. (not more than 2 boys for each race from any one school).

Event 23 is open to teams of eight from all Clubs, Regiments, or Services.

Entries accompanied by entrance money, and a statement of colours to be worn, and other particulars, should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Friday, 11th October.

The Rules of the Amateur Athletic Association will be observed.

II.—MOUNTED SPORTS—16th and 17th October.

A two day's Mounted Sports Meeting will be held to the following Programme:—

Event No. 1.—Tent-Pegging over a Hurdle—(a) Horses (b) Ponies.

Event No 2—Tent-Pegging by Sections of Four—Points will be given for style and dressing.

Event No 3—Tent-Pegging by Sections of Four—Open to Native Cavalry and Police. Points as in No 2.

Event No 4—Jumping Competition for Ponies—For Ponies and Galloways under 14 hands. There will be an ordinary brushwood fence, and in and out and a water jump.

Event No 5—Jumping Competition for Horses—Horses 14 hands and over.

Other details as in Event No. 4 above.

Event No. 6—Horse Scurry, about ½ Mile—For all Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Catchweights over 11st, 7lbs.

Event No, 7—Pony and Galloway Scurry, about ½ Mile—For Ponies and Galloways 13·3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Catchweights over 10st, 7lbs, W I T C and Polo certificates accepted.

Event No. 8—Lloyd-Lindsay Competition—Teams of Four to ride over a jump to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must knock over two cocoanuts placed on posts with Polo balls, and team to return over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

Event No 9—Polo Ball Race.

Event No 10—V C Race.

Event No, 11—Unda and Ova—Ladies Nomination—Gentlemen with spoons to ride over jump and receive from their nominators an egg which must be carried back in spoon over jump to winning post.

N.B.—The eggs must be placed in the spoons by the nomintors and must not be touched by the Gentlemen's hands.

Event No 12—Polo Ball Flurry—Competitors to ride bare back and dismount and pick up three Polo Balls placed in a row, returning separately with each Ball and placing it in a basket.

Event No 13—Tandem Race—Competitors to ride one horse and drive another to a point and back. The horses need not necessarily be owned by the riders.

Event No 14—The Ladies Fling—Ladies' Nomination—The competitor's nominator and three boys to stand in a row 15 yards apart. The Competitor will gallop down the line and catch the balls that will be thrown to him from each and carry them away in a basket. Two points will be given for those thrown by the boys and three points for that thrown by the nominator when caught and put in a basket.

The entrance fee for each event will be Rs. 3, except in the case of teams [Events Nos 2 and 8], when it will be Rs. 2 per head, and Event No 3, which is entrance free.

Events are open to all Horses and Ponies except where otherwise specified.

All events are open to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services, except where otherwise stated.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees, and a statement giving the name and description of horse and name of rider, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before Saturday, the 12th October 1895.

III—FOOTBALL.

The Rugby Football Tournament will take place during the week 9th to 14th September. The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Welsh Regiment, Secunderabad. Entries close on 1st September. Entrance fee, Rs 5 per team.

IV—GOLF.

The following competitions will be played off during the previous week:—On the 7th and 8th October, a scratch-match; one round each day; lowest aggregate wins. On the 9th and 10th October, a handicap competition; one round each day; lowest net aggregate wins. On the 11th October, a handicap competition; one round of the Course. All matches will be played under the rules of the Royal Bombay Golf Club.

Entrance fee for each match, Rs. 3.

The matches are open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana and to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services.

Entries accompained by entrance fee should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Thursday the 3rd October.

V—BOWLING.

A Bowling handicap, open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana, will be played off during the week.

Entrance fee, Rs. 3 each.

The final will be played off on Saturday afternoon, the 19th October.

VI.—GENERAL.

All entries with entrance fees and, where necessary, statements of colours to be worn, and other particulars, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before the dates named.

It would be a great convenience, however, to the Honorary Secretaries if intending Competitors would send in their entries with all necessary particulars as much before those dates as possible.

Valuable cups and other prizes will be presented for all the events notified in this programme.

TUG-OF-WAR.

The following Tug-of-War Competitions will be held at the Athletic Sports on the 14th and 15th October:—

A.—Open to teams of eight from all Clubs, Regiments or Services in India.

First Prize Rs. 80; Second Prize, Rs. 40.

B.—Open to teams of eight from all Native Regiments.

First Prize Rs. 40; Second Prize, Rs. 20.

N.B.—No Second Prizes will be given unless five or more teams compete. Entrance fee, Rs. 8 per team.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The G I P, B B & C I, North-Western, Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies have kindly consented to the following reduction in fares in favour of Competitors taking part in the Meeting:—

"Competitors will be allowed First, Second or third Class (Mail train fares) Return Tickets on payment of Single Journey Fares."

Competitors desirous of availing themselves of this concession should apply to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, without delay, for a certificate, for presentation at their starting station, to the effect that they are bona-fide Competitors and are travelling to take part in the Meeting.

The concession is granted subject to the usual condition that the Railway Companies shall not be held responsible for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or luggage, &c., while travelling under the concession.

N.B.—The above programme is subject to any alteration the Stewards may think it necessary to make.

T. W. BIRKETT,
A. J. PEILE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, Gymkhana, August 29.

The Pope sent his godson, the King of Spain, on the latters' first Communion a few weeks ago, an autograph letter and a specially struck gold medal. The little King was seen some days ago rather privately employed in his study in writing something which he did not let anyone see. He made six draft sheets, which he tore up one after the other as not to his liking, but the seventh pleased him, and he made a fair copy of it, and took it to his Royal mother. The Queen Regent, on reading the contents, took a pen and made only one correction. It was when her son had used a small instead of a capital letter. She returned the document to His Majesty, saying he could send it to its destination. The King was rather crest fallen at the correction made in his autograph, but briskly remarked. "The Pope has never had my autograph before, and he will not know whether I myself did not make the correction. Let it go." And the letter to the Pope was at once mailed. It is the first letter which the little King has addressed to anybody.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Wilson, Capt, Bo, Adjt, B B and C I R Vol, from leave, from England.
Rosseter, Major, Bo, 2nd Dur L I, from leave, from England.
Harold, Lt, Bo, 1st Baluch Bn, on leave, from Deolali.
Ballward, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Tulloch, Capt, Ms, R E, from leave, from England.
Thomas, Col, Ms, Qr-Mr Genl, to take up appointment from England.
Montmorency, Lieut, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave, from England.
Wilson, Capt, Ms, 19th Hussars, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Tuite, Capt, Ms, 23rd M L I, on furlough, to England.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Gatacre, Bri-Genl, Bo, Comdg Nagpur Dist, on leave, to Poona.
Dixon, Capt, Bo, R E, off leave, to Loralai.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th September, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day and Thursday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Qarters.

To-day and Thursday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head Quarters on Tuesday the 1st proximo at 6-15 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th September, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be sword drill for all members at the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday), the 24th instant.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th proximo.

Tickets can be obtained at the Door or from the following:

Lieut F W English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut R Snell, P and O Dockyards, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles,
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr-Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Lce Sergt Pearcey, Govt. Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to inclxde two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, September 14.)

Mr T H Jewett, Ex Engr, First Grade, is on return from privilege leave, appointed Ex Engr of the Lower Assam Division.

Mr G K Watts, Ex Engr, First Grade, on return from furlough, is appointed Ex Engr of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 14.)

Mr J A Craven (junior), Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Lohardaga, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr J Windsor, offg Magte and Collr, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month and two days.

Mr H Wheeler is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Windsor, on being relieved of his present appointment as offg Magte and Collr of the Midnapore district.

Mr G A Stack offg Inspr of Schools, Bihar Circle, is allowed leave for one month and six days.

Mr J A Routher, Asst Inspr of Schools, Patna Division is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Inspr of Schools, Bihar Circle, and in class IV of the Bengal Educational Service during the absence, on leave, of Mr G A Stack.

The Rev W J Wickins, Chaplain of St James's Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr E C Godfrey, who was, appointed to hold charge of the Azamgarh division during the absence, on leave, of Mr J A Flyter, is re-appointed, on being relieved of the charge of the Azamgarh division, as an asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of the second grade sub pro tem, vice Mr E H Allum.

Mr H T Hanby, Extra Asst Supdt, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surg-Maj G J Jameson, Offg Civil Surg of Bhagalpur, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days, under art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Surg-Capt W J Buchanan, offg Supdt, Bhagalpur Central Jail, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Bhagalpur in addition to his own duties during the absence, on leave, of Surg-Maj G Jameson.

Asst Surg V M Carleton of the Presidency General Hospital is appointed to act as Medical Officer at the Sandheads, during the absence, on leave of Mily Asst Surg J C Gillmon, or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Consent Decree.

349-88—Chalk W and S—Rutnajee Sewajee and others vs Bhaichund Rajaram and others—Mathubai and J.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

416-94—Framjee and M—Perojbai vs Bapoojee Eduljee Chinai.
524-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chrudrabhan Shiwram and others vs Hansraj Valood Purchand and another.
324-95—Bhaishunker and K—Valabdas Meganlal and others vs Tallockchand Harnath and others.
378-95—Little and Co—Esmoljee Ebramjee Nagru vs The Central Provinces Mills Ld—Crawford B and Co.
402-95—Edgelow and G—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Mohidina and others vs Hajee Elias Abdulla Adenwalla.
40-95—Edgelow and G—Pestonjee Sorabjee Khuregat and another vs Kala Dewraj.
410-95—Mathubhai D and J—Ruttonjee Bapubhai and another vs Hajee Dawood Hajee Wydina.
411-95—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Somjee and others vs James M Tainsh.
416-95—In person—Nusserwanjee Jamshedjee Cooper vs Sha Anandjee Ludha.
427-95—In person—Kikabhai Moosabhai vs Adumjee Heptulla.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

41-95—In person—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomedali alias Fukur Saheb Chargay vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Huson Mahomed Chorgay and others—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.
22-95—Edgelow and G for Petitioner a pauper—J R E Collins vs Elizabeth Georgiapa Collins and others.
59-95—In person—Bai Kashibai vs Khimjee Laljee and others.
42-95—In person—Asla Nanjee vs Curma Purmul and others
43-95—In person—Moulvi Ahmed Vullud Emamoodin vs Khatoonbee—Janardan and A.
44-95—In person—Esmaljee Budroodin vs Crustnarao Sudanand and others—Daptary and F.

Defended New Long Causes.

203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utumram Icharam and another—M H Khan.
391-95—In person a pauper—Dhunraj Moorlidhar Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

20-95—M H Khan—Adamjee Karimbhoy vs Abdoolali Karimbhoy and others—J C Cama.
654-94—In person—Visram Jeewan and another vs Thakersey Khimjee and another—Ardesir H and D.
60-94—Nanu and H—Gajanund Bhagwantrao vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishunker and K and in person.
500-94—Tyabjee and Co—Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Abdul Satar and others vs Abdul Sacoor Hajee Abdul Latiff and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

230-95—Hiralal and Co—Jamshedji Edulji Treasurywalla vs Bai Rahimatbhai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
147-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathoobhoy Bhoja and another vs Javerbai and others.
242-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Phillip Ear and others vs Annoo Gonsalves and another—In person.
358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabhai Ruttonchand vs Pragjee Valubjee—Muljee and R.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Rowjee vs Purshotamdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.
480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.
551-91—Framjee M and M—Bai Aimai vs Balkissondass—Ardesir H and D.
477-94—M H Khan—Loomba Rama and others vs Devideen Madarilal and another (a pauper).
13-95—Tyabjee and D—Dewchand Sewjee vs Nanjee Doongersey—Chitnis M and M.

Petition for Hearing.

Little and Co—In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 27 of 1866 and in the matter of the Petition of Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy—Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy—Petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

423-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.
146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.
323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.
212-94—Nanu and H—Abdoolally Hyderally vs Abdool Cadir Hussonally—Little and Co.
398-94—Little and Co—Abdool Cadir Hussanally vs Abdoolally Hyderalli—Nanu and H.
114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorksmith and others—Roughton and B Little and Co and Craigie L and O.
406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhashanker and K.

It was reported some time ago that the Prefect of Police had determined to put a stop to this practice. But it appers that he has neither the intention nor the right to interfere. A woman is prohibited from wearing male attire, as a man is prohibited from donning female dress. But the woman's cycling costume, which may be called masculine, cannot be described as man's dress. Without some new legislation on the point women cannot, threfore, be prevented from wearing it.

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THE HANDFUL OF THINGS WE KNOW.

Several years ago an American humorist and poet published some verses called "Little Breeches." This was an odd name given to a very small boy who was caught out in a tremendous snowstorm, and finally found in some hay quite a distance from the house. However the boy got there bothered everybody to explain. It was certain he never could have walked. So his father said the angels must have done it; "they just stooped down and toted him to where it was safe and warm," he said. The poetry about it (supposed to have been written by the youngster's father) starts off in this way:—

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've a midd'ing tight grip, sir
On the handful of things I know.

That's it; *the handful of things we know.* There aren't many of'm, but there are a few. And one of them is this: That for a hundred results there is only one cause. Nature develops and makes differences; never a new force.

Here, for example, is an incident which shows our meaning. About Christmas, 1889, Mr. E. B. Wright had an attack of influenza. Previous to this he had always been strong and hearty. Well, he got over the influenza; still, it had given him (as he says) "a shake." After this he got along fairly well, until February of this year (1892) when the influenza attacked him again. This time the malady "meant business." Nearly every bone and muscle in his body ached like sore teeth. His skin was hot and dry, and to bed he was obliged to go. For sixteen days he was under a doctor. At the end of that time he found himself alive and that was about all you could say for him.

In his letter he goes on to tell what happened next. "I had a foul taste in the mouth," he says, "and my teeth and tongue were covered with a thick slimy phlegm. My wife says my tongue was like an oyster shell, and I'm sure it was rough as a nutmeg grater. What I ate, which wasn't much, gave me pain in the chest and sides. After a mouthful or two I felt full and blown out, and I used to swell to a great size. By-and-by a hacking cough set in and my breathing got short and quick. At night I lay for hours gasping for breath, and often coughed so I was afraid I should burst a blood vessel. I got weaker and weaker and *was like a broken-winded horse.* The doctor said it was asthma, but he wasn't able to relieve it. Although I live only two minutes' walk from the factory where I work, I had to stop and rest on my way many a time.

"Thus matters went with me until June, 1892. Then one day I took up the *Essex Newsman*, and read of a man living at Earsham, near Bungay, having been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got some of this medicine from the International Tea Company, Braintree. After a few doses my breathing grew easier, and by keeping on with the Syrup my food soon digested, the cough left me, and I gained strength. I am now as strong as ever, can eat anything, and walk for miles. I am a brushmaker, and work at the factory of Messrs. John West and Sons, High Street, Braintree, and have lived in this town over forty years. (Signed) E. B. Wright, Sandpit Road, Braintree, Essex, August 23rd, 1892."

Now let us see how this illustrates the proposition we started out with. For almost three years Mr. Wright was ill with what seemed like a series of different diseases. He had the influenza twice, the asthma once, and another disease which he gives no name to—even if he recognised it. Look for a moment at the variety and incongruity of the pains and troubles he mentions, and he doesn't describe them all, either. You would fancy he had half a dozen ailments at least. Yet he had *but one*—indigestion and dyspepsia—of which all his bodily disturbances (influenza included—a blood disease) were symptoms. All came out of the stomach, and when Seigel's Syrup set *that* right the others quietly departed.

What, then, is *one thing* of "the handful of things we know"? Answer: That nearly all sorts of diseases are really symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia, and that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it.

Double that fact up in your fist and hold on to it tight.

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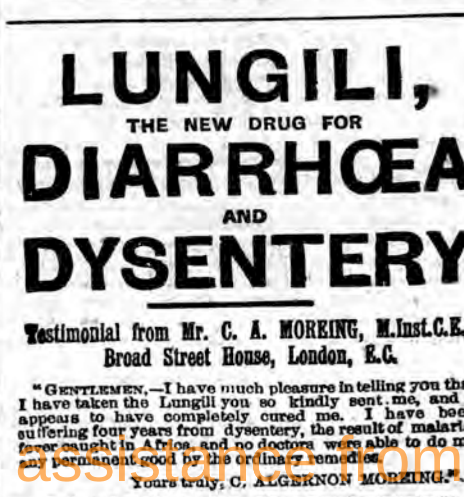
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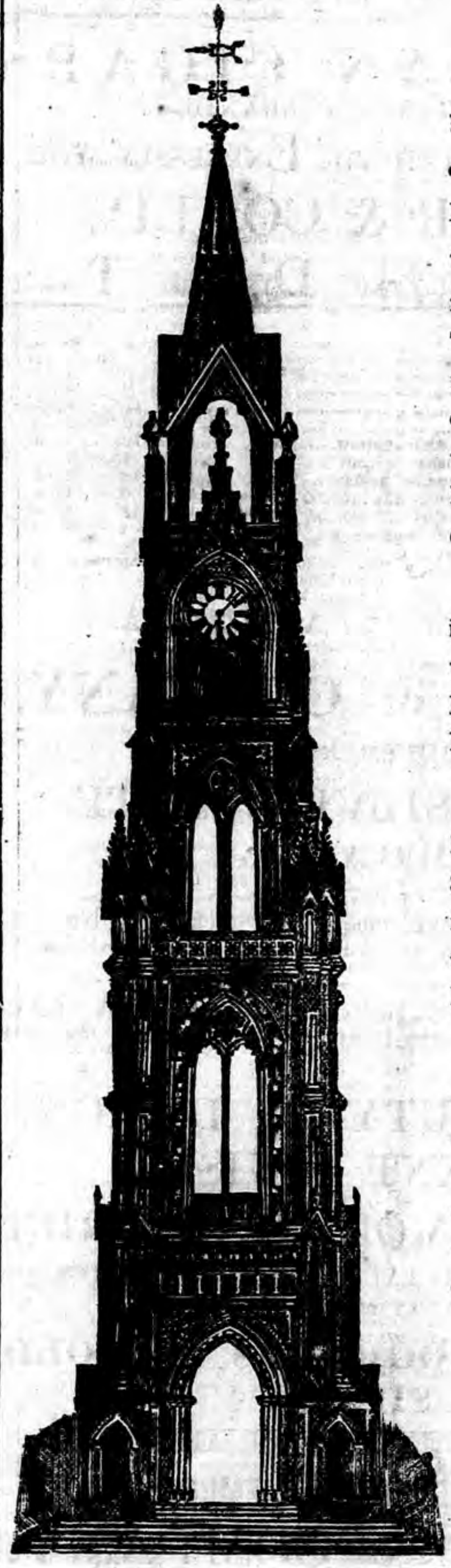

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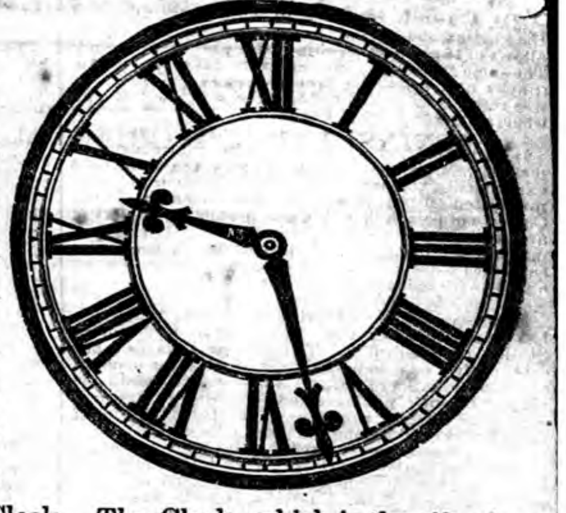

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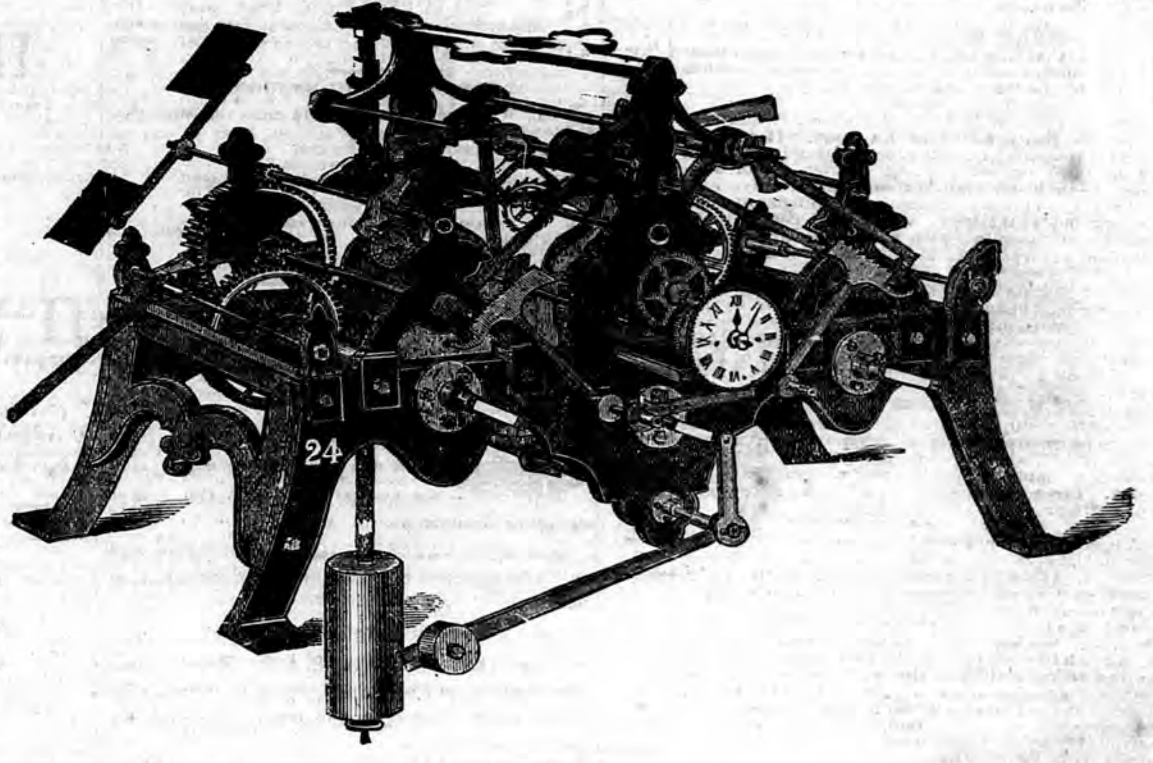

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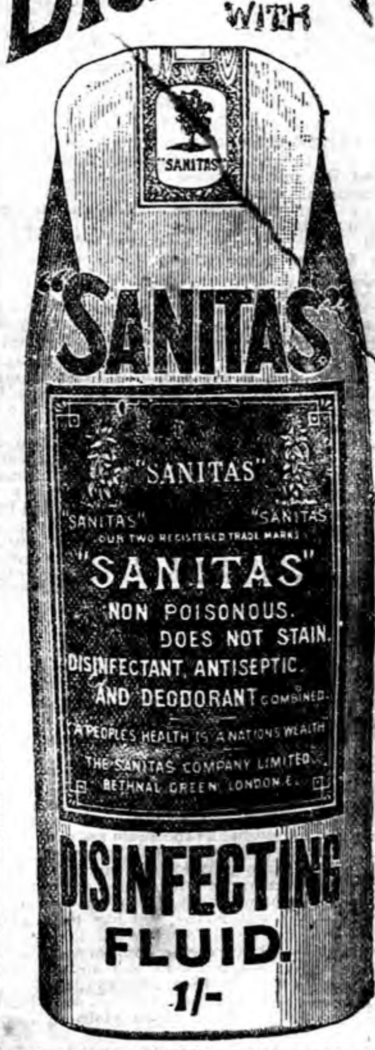

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March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College,
London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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